Session 4 – Online versions

- **How is the single record approach applied to electronic versions of print serials?**
- **How can reproduction cataloging practices be used to catalog digitized serials?**

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Warm Up Exercises
No warm-up exercises for the session as a whole, but single record approach has warm-up questions

References
The Instructor is advised to review the following:
•CCM 31.3.5 http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/mod31pt1.html#questions
•Single/Separate Record Working Group
http://wwwtest.library.ucla.edu/libraries/cataloging/sercat/conserwg/
•LCRI 1.11a

Note:
The material on reproduction cataloging (slides 13-18) is optional, however it is included in the participant's manual. If you wish to skip, maybe mention that if any of the participants are doing a local digitization project, they may wish to refer to this material but that you will not cover it today.

Single Record Approach

- Libraries may note information about the electronic version on the record for the print publication rather than separately cataloging the electronic version

- This is not a multiple versions record

- Generally, libraries only use for titles they hold in print, but can also be used if library doesn't hold the print version

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–Single record approach only describes the print serial with some online information "noted" to enhance access

Warm-up questions:

– For those who are cataloging e-serials, how many are creating separate records and how many are using a single record?

– Why did you choose one policy over the other?

– Have you gotten user feedback one way or the other on your policy?

California Digital Library is an example of a library that always uses the print record whether they or not they hold the print version. CDL does quite a bit of customization (e.g., e-specific entries) and the addition of this information is heading towards a multiple version record

Single record approach – Advantages

- Patron/public service staff convenience

- Generally cheaper to catalog

- More timely access

- Fewer records to maintain

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•**Patron convenience** – Patrons and public services staff do not like looking at multiple records. Also, depending on the local catalog, print and online may not file next to each other, particularly if there are many monographs with the same title filed between them, e.g., Blood [a serial], Blood [twelve monographs by that name], Blood (Online)

•**Cheaper.**

> •Cheaper to edit existing record rather than create separate record, both in amount of work and expertise needed (technician/student vs. cataloger). This is especially true if there's no copy for the e-serial.

> •Even when cloning the single record as a basis for the separate record may be very time-consuming and involve lots of decision-making, such as upgrading to AACR2r, or determining which notes, added entries, and linking fields apply to the electronic version if it covers only a portion of the time span of the paper.

> •A library that includes federal government documents in its catalog will want to incorporate GPO single records rather than creating original separate records and keeping up their maintenance.

> •Single record approach becoming de facto practice in the cataloging of commercially published serials, more work to edit print record to not include access information

•**Timeliness** – Again, much less work needs to be done so more timely access provided

•**Maintenance --** Changes to the title (e.g., frequency, issuing body) only maintained in one record

Single record approach – Disadvantages

- Difficult to search for electronic versions because of loss of electronic descriptive information
- If records sets are available, may be cheaper to load separate records
- Resource sharing issues

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Limiting – Cues like uniform title qualifier *(Online)* and gmd *[electronic resource]* not on print records. Many users now asking "Is that available online?"

Record sets – There will most likely still be some expense involved in editing/customizing a record set. Also, maintenance may be simpler as it could involve deleting old set and loading new set rather than editing existing records. More on this in aggregator database discussion

Resource sharing – What does your license allow you to do? Do you attach holdings in OCLC if you don't own the print and are restricted in how you can provide access to online (e.g., only in-library use, no ILL, no document delivery). If you have a separate record for the online version, these restrictions can be noted in that record

Single record approach – Factors

Single record approach works well when
- Online version contains enough original content that it can act as a surrogate or substitute for the original
- Online version only contains selections (e.g., TOC, abstracts) and thus not worth cataloging separately

Separate records should be used when
- There are significant differences between print and online content
- Library wants separate records for identification purposes or other local considerations

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Mention that the URL for the CONSER Working Group's report is in the bibliography

Additional factors

- **Record set availability**
- **Collection development issues**
- **Staffing levels and expertise**
- **Local workflows and practices**
- **Your OPAC**
- **Vendor-supplied services**
- **User needs**

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Record sets – Is a record set available for a particular package? Is the record structure such that you can match them up and overlay with existing records, or are you limited to treating them as separate records. How does maintenance happen?

Collection development – What do you catalog? Packages? Any online version also available in print (incl. Bulletin, Newsletters)? Original e-serials? All GPO titles? State or local government serials. Serials issued by your own institution (incl. Titles identified by archives or special collections units). This will affect and to some degree determine your staffing and resource needs.

Staff – Lots of student and/or support staff help and no catalogers available might lead you to using the single record approach. Good systems support might allow you to more easily work with record sets.

Existing workflows – Do you already catalog microform versions separately or on single record? Do new workflows need to be created to handle single record process

OPAC – Does your OPAC provide hotlinks? How does it display 856 information? What do index displays look like?

Vendor-supplied services – Some vendors are now providing URL maintenance and access troubleshooting. How do they provide maintenance information?…in the form of a complete record (separate records) or as a report that needs to be manipulated (e.g., cut & paste)

User needs – Patron preferences for single/separate record tied to OPAC displays. Additionally, does e-version info (packages, access restrictions) that isn't available in the single record approach need to be added

Single Record Approach – MARC tagging

Add to the record for the print version:

- **530 - Note availability of online version**
- **740 - Title added entry (or 7XX author/title added entry) when the title of the online version differs**
- **856 - Online version location (usually URL)**
- **776 $t $x - If a separate ISSN has been assigned to the online version**
- **007 – Computer file characteristics _{optional}_**

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530 – Usually general note "Also issued online" but can include important or unusual information about the online version: "Also issued online; access restricted to institutions with a print subscription."

740 – 1st indicator is always 0 (zero); 2nd indicator will be blank as this is not an analytic entry. 740 is used instead of 246 as the online version title is not an alternative title for the print version, but is the title for the online version. Remind participants that the single record approach is still describing the print version.

856 – 2nd indicator will always be 1 indicating this URL is online version of version described in catalog record

776 – 776 would be used in any case if online version is already separately cataloged. If online version not cataloged separately already, only add if online version ISSN is known (to provide access to this ISSN)

007 – Stress optional. Many catalogers are uncomfortable with adding depending on local limiting features…may need to delete locally (along with 856)

NOTE: Do not change **008/22** ("form of original item") and **008/23** ("form of item") values. These are coded for the original print.

NOTE: Do not add computer file 006. 007 is the extent that we give coded computer file info in single record approach

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│        Single Record Approach - Example                   │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│ Type: a    ELvl: I    Srce: d    GPub:      Ctrl:      Lang: eng   │
│ BLvl: s    Form:      Conf: 0    Freq: q    MRec:      Ctry: cau   │
│ S/L:  0    Orig:      EntW:      Regl: r    ISSN: 1   Alph: a      │
│ Desc: a    SrTp: p    Cont:      DtSt: c    Dates: 19uu,9999       │
│                                                                    │
│  007    c $b r $d c $e n $f u   {optional}                        │
│  245 00 ARC news / $c Environmental Systems Research Institute.   │
│  260    Redlands, Calif. : $b Environmental Systems Research      │
│         Institute                                                  │
│  300    v. : $b ill. ; $c 43 cm.                                  │
│  310    Quarterly                                                  │
│  500    Description based on: Summer/Fall 1987; title from        │
│         caption.                                                   │
│  530    Selected articles from recent issues are also available   │
│         on the World Wide Web.                                     │
│  710 2  Environmental Systems Research Institute (Redlands,       │
│         Calif.)                                                    │
│  856 41 $u http://www.esri.com/news/arcnews/arcnews.html          │
│                                                                    │
│  8                                                                 │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

This example is one for which the online version is not a complete substitute (partial full-text) for the print original. Cataloger decided to treat on single record as online version not worth separate cataloging.

Note: emphasize 007 is optional and should only be added if it's of obvious clear benefit to library's local system.

Note: this example does not have 740 (online version doesn't have different title) or 776 (online version doesn't have separate ISSN assigned or separately cataloged)

Note: Do not change Form, Orig or add 006

Note: 856 *$3 Selected articles from recent issues* could be used instead of/in addition to 530. Many library using 856 $3 locally to indicate coverage

Single record approach is generally as simple as adding two fields: 530 and 856

GPO Single Record Tagging

GPO follows the single record approach with some differences

- 856 will always be a PURL and will often have an extensive public note

```
856 40  $u http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS1645 $z scroll down
        listing for "Distillate Watch"; then click on desired table
        name to view latest issue (for past issues, click on
        "Historical")
```

- 530 (Online version note) will be a *Mode of access* note which includes latest URL identified by GPO cataloger and date checked

```
530     Mode of access: Internet from the EIA web site. Address as
        of 10/28/97: http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil%5Fgas/petroleum/
        pet%5Fframe.html; current access is available via PURL.
```

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•Because many libraries use GPO records and GPO follows single-record approach with some slight differences, we'll talk about those differences here.

•The reason for the public note is that GPO tends to select URL's that are more general (at a higher-level in the site) so that the URL does not change as frequently. Thus sometimes it is necessary to give instruction to get to the specific title

•GPO 530s not only include URL and date, but also usually a textual description of the web site (e.g., EIA web site) so that if the site as a whole moves, the GPO cataloger at least knows where to start looking for the new URL

•Also mention that GPO tends to include 538 System requirements note for Adobe Acrobat. Perfectly legal, but may not necessarily be desired in your library's catalog

Refer people to GPO cataloging manual in reading list if they have more questions about GPO cataloging. Mention this is a huge PDF file.

Separate record approach – MARC Tagging

If separate records are created, maintenance may be necessary on the print record:

- **530 - Note availability of online version**
- **730 - Title added entry (or 7XX author/title added entry) when the title of the online version differs**
- **776 – Link to online version record**
- **856 - Online version location (usually URL) in the OCLC master record**

Note: Adding the 856 to the OCLC print record is to facilitate libraries following the single record approach

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Only CONSER libraries are authorized to do this maintenance on CONSER-authenticated records. Even if libraries are unable to replace the master record, if they hold both print and online versions and create separate records, they will want to provide corresponding notes, links and entries between the two versions.

Note: libraries who create separate records will most likely not use the 856 in the print record. Libraries that are authorized to replace print records will provide benefit to everyone if 856 is included in record

Note: 730 is basically used if there is a separate record for the online version, 740 is used when there is not a separate record for the online version

Online version record:

```
Type: a   ELvl:     Srce: d   GPub: f   Ctrl:     Lang: eng
BLvl: s   Form: s   Conf: 0   Freq: q   MRec:     Ctry: gau
S/L:  0   Orig: s   EntW:     Regl: x   ISSN: 1   Alph: a
Desc: a   SrTp: p   Cont:     DtSt: c   Dates: 1995,9999
 006    [m       d f      ]
 007    c $b r $d c $e n $f u
 022 0  1080-6059
 130 0  Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
 245 00 Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic resource] : $b EID.
 246 30 EID
 260    Atlanta, GA : $b National Center for Infectious Diseases, $c
[1995]-
 310    Four times a year
 362 0  Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 1995)-
 500    Title from caption of ASCII version.
 516    ASCII, Acrobat, and Postcript formats
 530    Online version of: Emerging infectious diseases.
 538    Mode of access: World Wide Web.
 710 2  National Center for Infectious Diseases (U.S.)
 776 1  $t Emerging infectious diseases $x 1080-6040 $w (DLC)   96648093
 856 40 $u http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm
    11
```

This is an abbreviated version of this record, but should be similar to what participants have just created in Module 2.

Highlighted fields provide information about the print version. This combination of 530/776 can also be tagged as a single 776 with $i (per recent changes in MARC21):

776 08 $i Online version of: $t Emerging infectious diseases $x 1080-6040 $w (DLC) 96648093

However, in this case, using 776 to create note is duplicative since the online version has the same title as the print:

> *130 0   Emerging infectious diseases (Online)*
>
> *245 00 Emerging infectious diseases*
>
> *776 08 $i Online version of: $t Emerging infectious diseases*

Well DUH, the 130 already presents the fact that it's the online version, we don't need the 776 to present a note. Better to just have a generic note: *530 Online version of print publication.*

Note: Online and print versions have different ISSN's so linking useful

Separate Record Approach - Example

Print version record:

```
Type: a    ELvl:      Srce: d    GPub: f    Ctrl:      Lang: eng
BLvl: s    Form:      Conf: 0    Freq: q    MRec:      Ctry: gau
S/L:  0    Orig:      EntW:      Regl: x    ISSN: 1    Alph: a
Desc: a    SrTp: p    Cont:      DtSt: c    Dates: 1995,9999

 010    96-648093
 022 0  1080-6040
 245 00 Emerging infectious diseases.
 260    Atlanta, GA : $b National Center for Infectious Diseases,
$c [1995]-
 300    v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
 310    Four times a year
 362 0  Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 1995)-
 500    Title from cover.
 530    Also issued online.
 710 2  National Center for Infectious Diseases (U.S.)
 776 1  $t Emerging infectious diseases (Online) $x 1080-6059
 856 41 $u http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm
```

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•Highlighted fields are those added to print record to reflect existence of online version

•Note: Online version title not different, so no 730

•Note: 856 would probably not be added locally, but would only be added to OCLC record to allow other libraries to follow the single-record approach

Another Option: Reproduction Cataloging

- LC practice for cataloging microform reproductions is to catalog the original and add notes about the microform (LCRI Ch. 11)
- LC has extended that practice to <u>non</u>-microform reproductions (LCRI 1.11A)
- CONSER never approved the use of LCRI 1.11A for the cataloging of online reproductions
- For serials, use should be limited to local digitization projects
- In practice, it can be very difficult to identify whether an electronic version is a reproduction:

    "Cataloger judgment will be required to distinguish electronic reproductions from electronic republications or simultaneous publication in analog and digital form…in cases of doubt, do not consider the electronic manifestation to be a reproduction."

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ANIMATION – BULLETS APPEAR ONE AT A TIME

•Refer attendees to the text of the RI if they have more questions

•LC basically established LCRI 1.11A to expedite the processing of Net Library titles

•CONSER members discussed use of the LCRI and generally felt it would be most useful as a local practice for digitization projects in which it is clear that the serial is a reproduction and not a simultaneously issued publication.

Why Do Reproduction Cataloging?

- Records for large scale scanning projects can be created quickly by cloning print version record
- Can be used when original cataloging might be difficult (i.e., unfamiliar languages) and good quality records are available for cloning

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•If cloning records, there is less need for the detailed examination of the electronic version as there is when doing original cataloging. If working with a cloned record, reproduction cataloging _tends_ to be confirming elements already in record (more like copy cataloging) than original cataloging process of examining all the sources within the piece, identifying chief source, etc.

An example of a large-scale scanning project: PDFs of over 1000 serial titles published from 1741-1900 are available from Proquest's American Periodicals Series Online

When To Do Reproduction Cataloging?

Reproduction cataloging (i.e. cloning print records) is best when:

- The original print serial is no longer published
- It's clear that the print version is the original source
- The digitized version is produced because of the original's limited availability, remote location, poor condition, high cost, or restricted utility

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•This is important because if the original print serial is still being published, there is the possibility that the print will cease, but the online will continue and the online really isn't a reproduction, but instead a simultaneous publication or republication.

•The "coffee stain" rule. Does the digital version have the tears, stains, etc. associated with the print issue that was used for digitizing? If not, then perhaps there is a different file that might have been the original source for the PDF and print versions (e.g., a PostScript or Word document which was reformatted to PDF but also issued in print)

•These criteria come directly from LCRI 1.11A and can serve as guidelines as to when you might consider an electronic version a reproduction

How To Do Reproduction Cataloging

Clone the following bibliographic data from the record for the original work:

- *title and statement of responsibility*
- *edition*
- *material (or type of publication) specific details*
- *publication, distribution, etc.*
- *physical description*
- *series*

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–Just like microform cataloging. Use the print version record as the basis for the electronic reproduction record

How To Do Reproduction Cataloging

Add the following information about the reproduction:

- Fixed field Form of item (*Form s*)
- 007   c $b r $d c $e n
- 245 $h [electronic resource]
- 533 note including:
  - *reproduction format*
  - *designation of issues reproduced*
  - *reproduction agency place and name*
  - *reproduction date*
  - *reproduction series statement (if applicable)*
  - *notes relating to the reproduction*
- 856 with online access information

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•**007 $d** will vary depending on color of site. Could also be "a" for black & white, "g" for grey scale, "m" for a mix (possible if combination of PDFs and HTML) or "u" if you don't look at the resource or use constant data without changing

•In 533, the wording LC is using in $a (reproduction format) is *Electronic reproduction* rather than the SMD because there is no SMD for remote-access resources

•Notes are generally limited to Mode of access and possibly File characteristics and/or System requirements if either is unusual. **There is an example of a 533 on the next slide.**

Reproduction Cataloging Example

```
Type: a    ELvl: I    Srce: d    GPub:      Ctrl:      Lang: chi
BLvl: s    Form: s    Conf: 0    Freq: w    MRec:      Ctry: cc
S/L:  0    Orig:      EntW:      Regl: r    ISSN:      Alph:
Desc: a    SrTp: p    Cont:      DtSt: d    Dates: 1931,1937
007     c $b r $d m $e n
043     a-cc----
245 00 Ling lung $h [electronic resource].
246 17 Ling long tu hua za zhi
260     Shanghai : $b Hua shang san he gong si chu ban bu, $c
1931-1937.
300     241 v. : $b ill. ; $c 13 cm.
310     Weekly
362 0  Di 1 juan di 1 qi (Min guo 20 nian 3 yue 18 ri [Mar. 18,
1931])-di 7 juan di 31 qi (Min guo 26 nian yue 11 ri [Aug. 11,
1937]) = 1-298.
500     Publisher varies.
500     Title from cover.
533     Electronic reproduction. $m v.1-7 (1931-1937):[Gaps] $b
New York, N.Y. : $c Columbia University Libraries, $d 1999. $n
GIF, PDF, and TIFF formats. $n Mode of access: World Wide Web.
650  0 Women $z China $v Periodicals.
856 40 $u http://www.columbia.edu/dlc/linglung/
```

**ANIMATION: This example shows a print bib record with each of the
reproduction elements to be added flown in one at a time.**

Columbia University Libraries holds most of the run of this unusual serial and has
digitized it.

•Briefly review record, noting it's an AACR2 record, dead title, clearly fits the
definition of a reproduction (produced because of the original's limited availability,
remote location, poor condition, high cost, or restricted utility)

•Add Form of item bit

•Add 007 (Note $d is m b/c digitization of b/w but the web site itself is color)

•Add gmd

•Add 533 (Note: very similar to a microform 533. Only differences are:

    •$a Electronic reproduction

    •No $e since there is no physical format/characteristics (300) for the online
    reproduction

    •$n's Mode of access would be required (just as in original bib). Other
    computer file note optional depending on importance

•Add 856

Also, add 246 if electronic reproduction has variant titles (e.g., home page title).
This is analogous to adding 246s for eye-readable header titles on reproduction
microfilm.

Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop

Online Versions -- Summary

- The single-record approach can provide economical and timely catalog access to online serials

- LC's policy of cataloging electronic versions as reproductions (LCRI 1.11a) can be applied *very* selectively to digitized serials

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•**Single-record approach**

Many libraries are using this approach, but that there are obvious disadvantages including loss of e-specific information and fact that it doesn't work for large, unstable aggregator databases

•**Reproductions**

CONSER does **not** follow this RI

Problem in using LCRI is the difficulty for currently issued serials in determining whether reproduction or simultaneous publication

Session 5 – Resource Changes that Affect Cataloging

- – *What are the most common changes to a resource that affect the cataloging of an e-serial?*
- – *What policies and practices have been developed to describe these changes?*

1

Warm Up Exercises
None

References
The Instructor is advised to review the following: CCM Module 31, CEG. AACR2/LCRI chapters 1, 9, 12, 21, 25; SCCTP basic serials cataloging course session 8

Common changes

- Change of online location

- Change of format

- Title change

2

Location change – We'll talk generally about change of location with an eye towards what can be done to make it easier

Format change – Tell participants that there is a standard MARC tagging convention for this situation which they'll see in the next set of slides

Title changes – The "disappearing title" is a common problem among both online version of print serial and "born electronic" serials. We'll take a look at some examples and how to catalog these.

Change of location

- Online access to Web resources *through a Web catalog* is <u>generally</u> provided by a URL in the MARC 856 field
- Libraries rely on several methods to identify when URLs have changed, including:
  - Link checking (automated or manual)
  - Reports from catalog users
  - Reports from publishers
- Library staff must edit the catalog record to provide current access

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Note on 2nd bullet. CORC has a link checking service that will notify cataloging agencies when links go bad. OCLC participants get an enhancement credit for updating URLs in 856 fields. **ANY** OCLC cataloger can change the master record 856 and receive an enhancement credit.   Ask if anyone is using CORC and what they're experience has been.

Note on 3rd bullet. Depending on your online collection, this can be a very time consuming process. At this point, you could ask people how people maintain URLs and how much time is spent maintaining them.

Change of location - PURL

Persistent Uniform Resource Locator

A URL which instead of pointing directly to a Web resource, points to an intermediate resolution service that redirects the browser to the resource's current URL

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The use of PURLs is still pretty new and institutions are gathering experience. Besides GPO, CONSER and the University of California have established PURL servers.
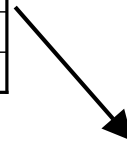
More about PURLs in reading list

Change of location – PURL Example

- GPO uses PURLs to provide access to Web resources

http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS2039
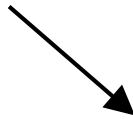
LPS2037	http://...
LPS2038	http://ma.water.usgs.gov/camb72.pdf
LPS2039	*http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm*
LPS2040	http://wwwdwatcm.wr.usgs.gov/pugt/index.html
LPS2041	http://...

http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm

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How a PURL works. This slide is animated. Each point comes in separately.

•PURL is sent to GPO server (point out the server name)

•GPO resolution server does a look-up to determine what the current URL is

•GPO server does a redirect to the current URL

The key to this working is timely maintenance of the resolution table

Change of location – URL Maintenance
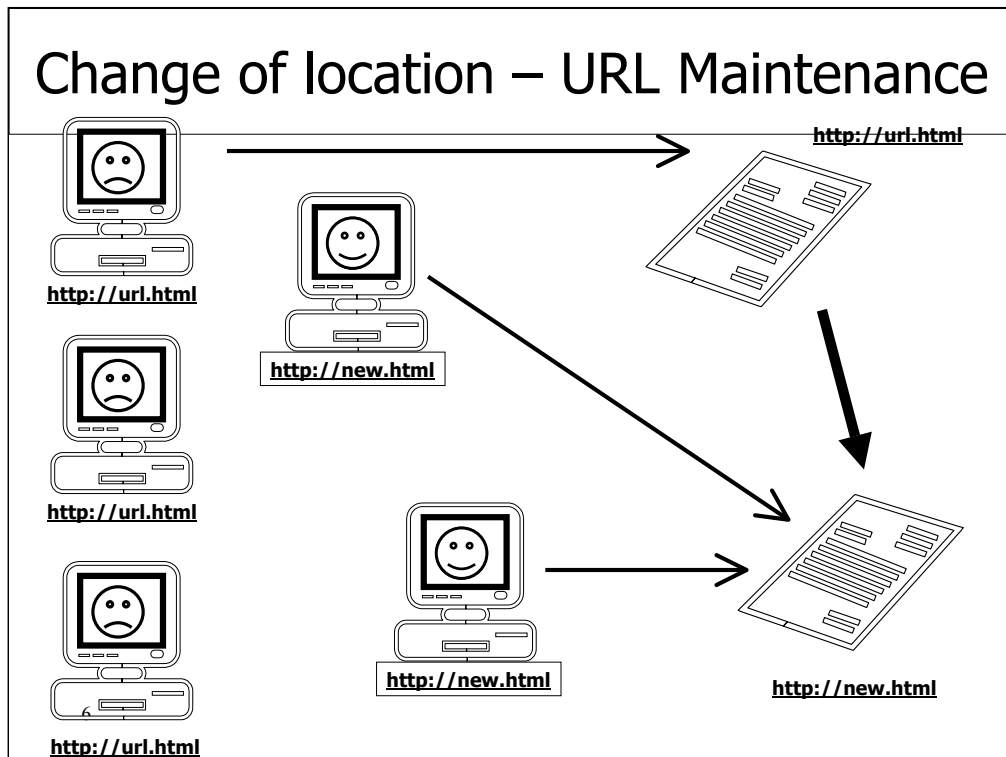
NOTE: THIS SLIDE AND NEXT ARE COMPLEX ANIMATION. FOLLOW THE SCRIPT.

EACH BULLET CORRESPONDS TO MOUSE KEY, SPACE BAR, RIGHT ARROW (HOWEVER YOU GET TO THE NEXT SLIDE)

There is a web resource whose address is url.html

•Many web pages around the world may link to that resource using url.html. These links may be included in library WebPAC's (MARC 856), may turn up as hits in search engines such as Google and Altavista, or may be included as links appearing in garden variety Web pages.

•The online *address* of the resource can change. This may be because the files are moved to another server, moved to another location on the same server or the file name may actually change. In some cases, the webmaster may put in a redirect so that user attempting to link to that file may get redirected to the new location

•However, in most cases, the webmaster does not redirect the user to the new location. The result is a dead link (error message 404) and many unhappy users

•At some point, someone identifies the new URL and replaces the link in their file.

•In some cases, the a webmaster may never identify the new location of the file and may just delete the bad link from their web page or catalog. In the case of sites that don't maintain their links, the bad link may continue to sit on a web page for years. It is highly unlikely that all the existing links around the world to *url.html* will be updated to *new.html*. *As you can see from the final graphic, the real world is that some links get updated, some get deleted when webmasters can identify the new location and some just get neglected and stay broken.*

Change of location – PURL Maintenance

122	http://...
123	***http://new.html***
124	http://...

http://url.html

http://purl.org/123   http://purl.org/123

http://purl.org/123

http://purl.org/123   http://purl.org/123

http://new.html
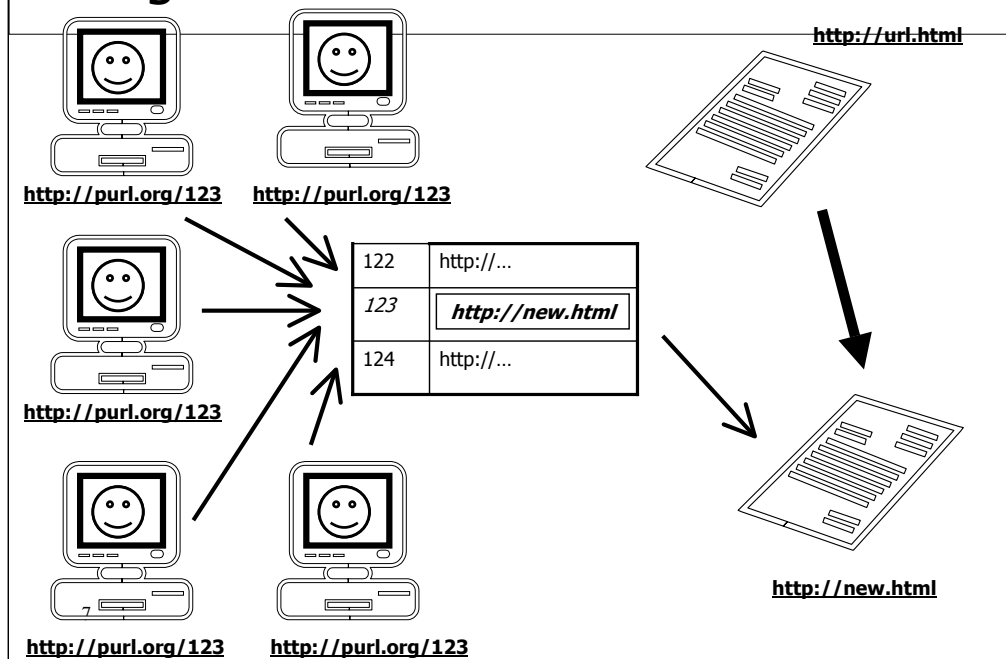
NOTE: STILL COMPLEX ANIMATION. FOLLOW THE SCRIPT.

Maintenance happens differently when PURLs are used to link to resources. The situation is the same as on the previous slide *except* the resource has now been assigned a PURL (http://purl.org/123) which web documents and catalog records use as the resource link rather than the actual URL

•As mentioned before, the PURL will point a session to an intermediate resolution server which will then redirect the session to the URL listed in the resolution table.

•As before, the online *address* of the resource can change.

•And as before, when the webmaster does not redirect the user to the new location the result is a dead link and unhappy users

•However, on a regular basis, all of the links in the PURL database are checked and the party responsible for maintaining that PURL will be notified the current URL is bad. At that point, if the maintainer identifies a new URL, they will edit the URL in the PURL database to reflect the new location. When this link is updated, it restores access *__everywhere__* that the PURL is used as a link. In the previous example, the link was updated as individual webmasters identified the bad link and its replacement. One of the main advantages of using a resolution service is that URL maintenance happens centrally thus reducing the maintenance efforts of hundreds (if not thousands) of webmasters around the world.

Change of location -- PURLs

- Advantages
  - There is a single URL which will always be associated with a particular Web resource, thus
  - There is no need for catalog record maintenance as URL maintenance happens in the resolution table

- Disadvantages
  - URL maintenance must still happen
  - Only authorized entity can update resolution table

8

Advantages

•This is really important because it means hundreds of libraries around the country don't need to individually update their catalog records. The URL in the 856 field remains the same (thus the *Persistent* part of *Persistent URL)*

Disadvantages

•Non-working URL and their replacement/new location still need to be identified

•Contrast this to URLs being stored in OCLC/CORC where LC, PCC, and enhance participants would all be able to update

•CONSER has also established a PURL server and PURLs will begin to appear in more records. In the CONSER program, the inputting library still has the responsibility to maintain the resolution table. However, unlike GPO there are more libraries adding PURLs and editing the resolution table.

•If you want, ask the question: *What might be the advantages/disadvantages of cooperative URL maintenance??*

Note: mention that the existence of the characters "purl" in server name generally signifies that URL is a PURL.

For more info on PURL's, see bibliography

Change of format

- Generally print discontinues in favor of online

Record for the print serial

```
245 00  Green library journal.
362 0   Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1992)-v. 2, no. 1 (winter 1993).
785 00  $t Electronic green journal
```

Record for the online serial

```
245 00  Electronic green journal $h [electronic resource].
362 0   Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994)-
780 00  $t Green library journal
```

9

•Point out that in this example, print serial ceased in 1993 and the online serial began in 1994. Also note that numbering began over with online serial.

•Note that the title changed at the same time, but this might not necessarily be the case. If the title didn't change, you would add a uniform title to the online serial record with *(Online)* qualifier.

•No matter if the title proper changed or not, a format change is considered a major change and a new record with 780/785 links is created
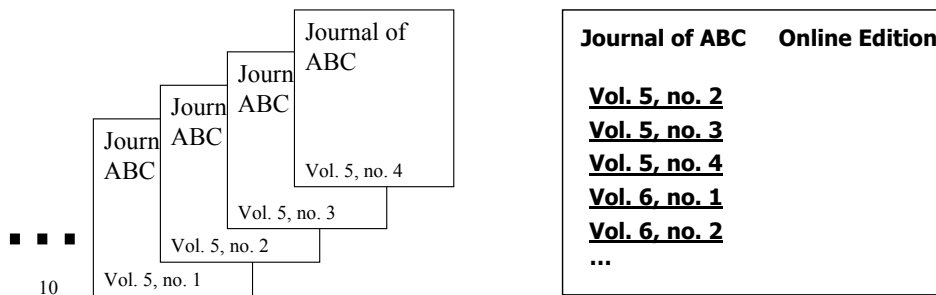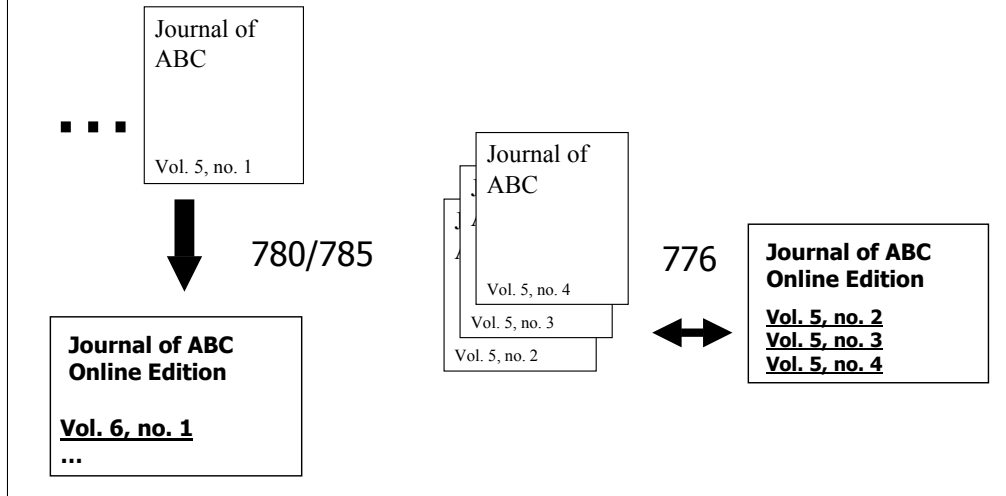
This slide is animated. See animation notes below

•**Print to online** – As the web becomes more ubiquitous, publishers are deciding to make their publications only available over the web for several reasons:

  •Online can be cheaper to produce than print

  •Online can be cheaper/easier to distribute than print. This is especially true for non-commercial titles where access restrictions are not a concern

•**Overlap** – Common to see some issues available in both online and print versions.

  •Publisher begins electronic version by digitizing print issues (possibly incl. back issues) as a test or by making an online version available simultaneously with a print version. Occasionally, a non-commercial publisher will leave a set of test issues available for a long time before committing to making current issues available.

  •If/when publisher determines that print will be discontinued, there is a set of online issues already existing. Publisher will generally continue to make these available and may even go back and digitize the entire run.

  •For example (follow along with animation):

      •Journal of ABC publishing print issues through Vol. 5, no. 1

      •After printing Vol. 5, no. 2, they decide to experiment with an online version and they digitize Vol. 5, no. 2

      •With Vol. 5, no. 2 they learn what they need to and then publish the next two numbers simultaneously. During this time, they are analyzing costs, needs, etc. to determine if discontinuing print is a good idea

      •With Vol. 6, no. 1, they discontinue the print and continue issuing the journal online

Change of format – MARC

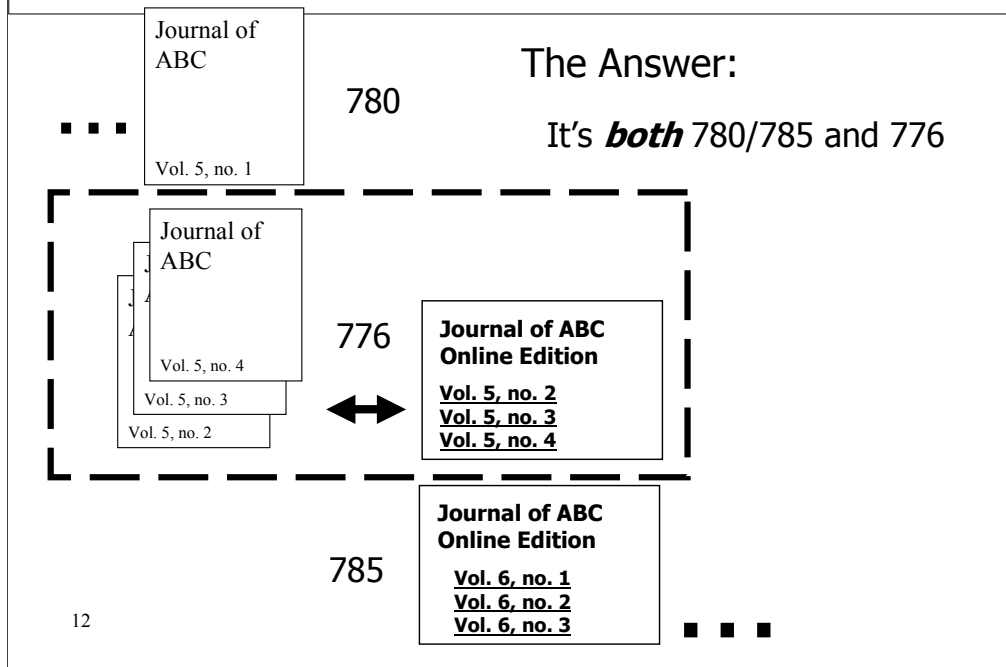- So what *is* this relationship??

Journal of ABC

Vol. 5, no. 1

780/785

Journal of ABC Online Edition

Vol. 6, no. 1
...

Journal of ABC

Vol. 5, no. 4

Vol. 5, no. 3

Vol. 5, no. 2

776

Journal of ABC Online Edition

Vol. 5, no. 2
Vol. 5, no. 3
Vol. 5, no. 4

Animation, showing first 780/785, then 776

"What *is* this relationship in terms of typical tagging relationships?"

•It looks like a format change, unless

•You look at the overlapping issues, in which case it looks like an "other physical format"

Change of format - MARC

Journal of ABC

780

Vol. 5, no. 1

The Answer:

It's **both** 780/785 and 776

Journal of ABC

Vol. 5, no. 4

Vol. 5, no. 3

Vol. 5, no. 2

776

Journal of ABC Online Edition

Vol. 5, no. 2
Vol. 5, no. 3
Vol. 5, no. 4

Journal of ABC Online Edition

785

Vol. 6, no. 1
Vol. 6, no. 2
Vol. 6, no. 3

12

ANIMATION

•Remind participants of the chronology of the process, the fact that it was only print, then both print & online, then only online.

•Ask the question: What is the relationship, is it chronological (780/785) or horizontal (776)?

•It's both! So what specific tagging convention do we use for this??

Change of format – CONSER practice

- **Relationship is both 776 & 780/785, *however….***
- **When the same two serial records have multiple relations, CONSER practice is to use the <u>primary</u> linking entry field (780/785) and to note the specifics of the relationship**

13

Justification for 2nd bullet is CEG 580 9)

"When a serial record has multiple linking relationships to a single record, the multiple relationships are described in a 580 or 530 note and only one linking entry field is input to represent the primary relationship."

Note: this is not just an e-serial practice. This is true for print serials as well.

Change of format – CONSER practice

Record for the print version:

```
245 00 Journal of ABC.
362 0  Vol. 1, no. 1-vol. 5, no. 4.
530    Issues for v. 5, no. 2-v. 5, no. 4 also available
       online; later issues only available online.
785 10 $t Journal of ABC (Online ed.)
```

Record for the online version:

```
130 0  Journal of ABC (Online ed.)
245 00 Journal of ABC $h [electronic resource].
250    Online ed.
362 1  Electronic coverage as of Jan. 13, 1999: Vol. 5, no. 2-
500    Description based on: Vol. 5, no. 2; title from
       journal home page (viewed Jan. 13, 1999).
580    Beginning with v. 6, no. 1, issued in online format
       only.
780 10 $t Journal of ABC
```

Go through the example element by element. Note:

•Links tagged as 780/785 since this is considered primary relationship

•Print version record note is tagged as 530; online version record note tagged as 580

•Note wording describes situation

•In online version record, DBO is used rather than 362 0 to allow for digitzation of earlier issues. This is policy for *any* online version of print publication where not all issues are digitized. If all issues are digitized, then 362 0
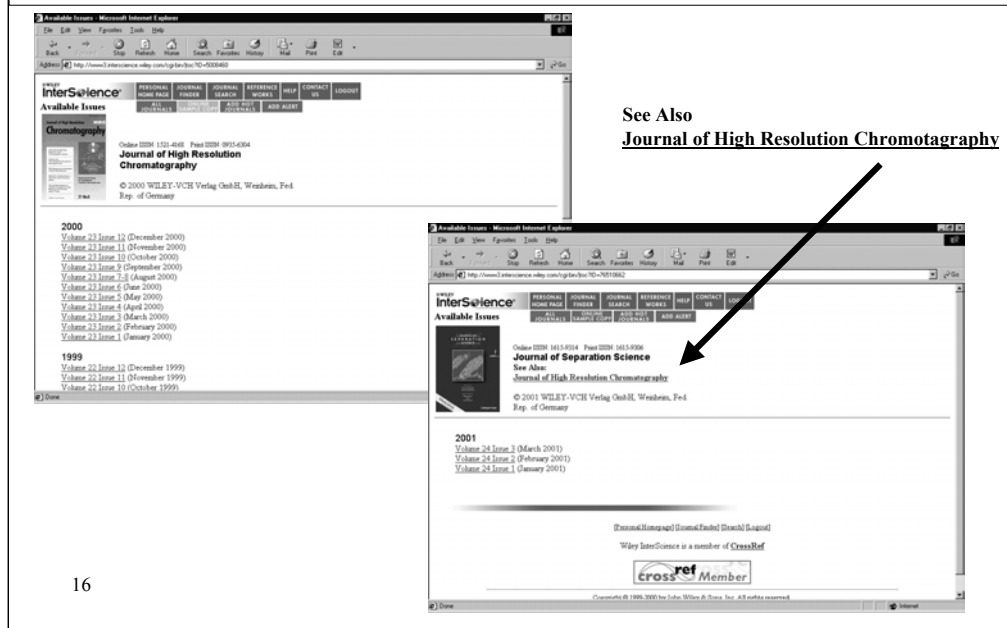
Title changes

- Apply the principle of successive entry cataloging

- Three models for e-serial title changes

  - Separate sites/URLs for earlier & later titles

  - Same site/URL for earlier & later titles, but earlier title still appearing on issues

  - Same site/URL for earlier & later titles, but any occurrence of earlier title identity has disappeared ("*The Case of the Disappearing Title*")

15

3 models – Examples will follow

- Commercial publishers are generally creating separate sites, esp. if the titles are assigned different ISSN

- There is a continuum of earlier title identity from being very prominently stated on home page, issues, etc., to no reference other than on running title on articles.

- Apply the latest entry cataloging only to e-serials where the earlier title no longer appears anywhere on the site

- There are some instances of the second situation, where both titles are on the same site, that may cause some confusion. How prominent must the earlier title be to justify successive entry? Is the fact that the earlier title appears only as a PDF running title sufficient to create a separate record even though everywhere else on the site, only the later title appears? Or must the earlier title appear prominently within the web site (e.g., at the "issue" level) in order to justify a separate record? Also, there may be different title presentations on different formats (e.g., PDF shows earlier title while HTML only shows current title). Catalogers will need to use judgment in deciding whether to use a successive or latest entry approach in these cases. *Generally*, if there is a print version, choose sources that correspond to title presentations on the print version in order to keep records in synch.

Title change – Separate sites

Larger surrogates are available in participants manual. Tell them to look at these

Clear title change from *Journal of High Resolution Chromatography* (on left) to *Journal of Separation Science* (right).

Note that:

•Very clear to see when title change happened (2001)

•Publisher provided link from later title to earlier title

Because some publishers include the ISSN in the URL. If a new ISSN is assigned as the result of a title change, then usually a new web site with a new URL is created. If you want, mention the case of ScienceDirect below.

Accounting, Management and Information Technologies **ISSN 0959-8022**
            http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/**09598022**

In 2001 changed title to:

Information and Organization **ISSN 1471-7727**
            http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/**14717727**

This is a commonly seen in commercially published e-serials.

Back   Forward   Stop   Refresh   Home   Search   Favorites   History   Mail   Print   Edit

Address http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jtoc?ID=5008460

WILEY InterScience®

PERSONAL HOME PAGE | JOURNAL FINDER | JOURNAL SEARCH | REFERENCE WORKS | HELP | CONTACT US | LOGOUT

Available Issues

ALL JOURNALS | ONLINE SAMPLE COPY | ADD HOT JOURNALS | ADD ALERT

Online ISSN: 1521-4168   Print ISSN: 0935-6304

Journal of High Resolution Chromatography

© 2000 WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH, Weinheim, Fed. Rep. of Germany

2000

Volume 23 Issue 12 (December 2000)
Volume 23 Issue 11 (November 2000)
Volume 23 Issue 10 (October 2000)
Volume 23 Issue 9 (September 2000)
Volume 23 Issue 7-8 (August 2000)
Volume 23 Issue 6 (June 2000)
Volume 23 Issue 5 (May 2000)
Volume 23 Issue 4 (April 2000)
Volume 23 Issue 3 (March 2000)
Volume 23 Issue 2 (February 2000)
Volume 23 Issue 1 (January 2000)

1999

Volume 22 Issue 12 (December 1999)
Volume 22 Issue 11 (November 1999)
Volume 22 Issue 10 (October 1999)

Done   Internet

Back   Forward   Stop   Refresh   Home   Search   Favorites   History   Mail   Print   Edit

Address http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jtoc?ID=76510662

WILEY InterScience®

PERSONAL HOME PAGE | JOURNAL FINDER | JOURNAL SEARCH | REFERENCE WORKS | HELP | CONTACT US | LOGOUT

Available Issues

ALL JOURNALS | ONLINE SAMPLE COPY | ADD HOT JOURNALS | ADD ALERT

Online ISSN: 1615-9314   Print ISSN: 1615-9306

Journal of Separation Science
See Also:
Journal of High Resolution Chromatography

© 2001 WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH, Weinheim, Fed. Rep. of Germany

2001

Volume 24 Issue 3 (March 2001)
Volume 24 Issue 2 (February 2001)
Volume 24 Issue 1 (January 2001)

[Personal Homepage] [Journal Finder] [Search] [Logout]
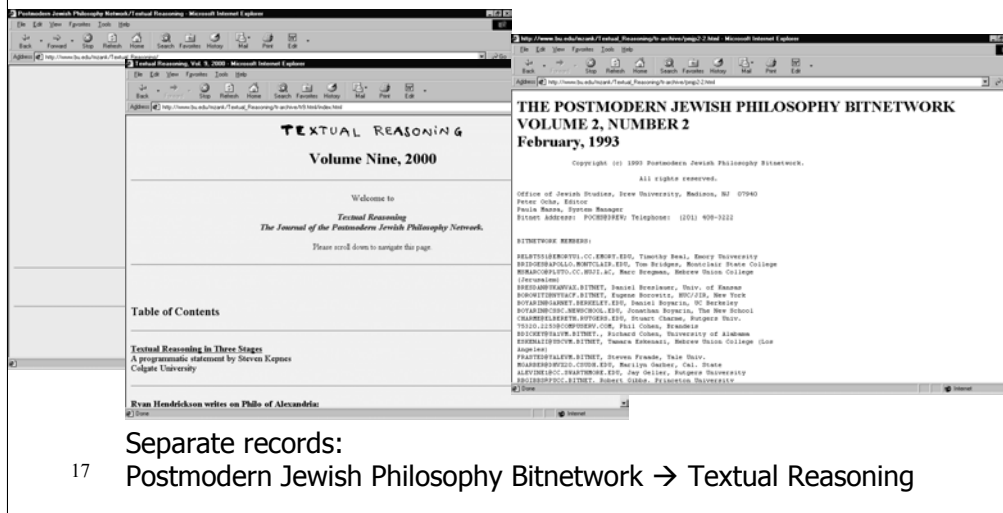
Wiley InterScience is a member of **CrossRef**

cross ref Member

Done   Internet

Title change – Same site

- Earlier title still appearing on issues `    `
  "Textual Reasoning (as it has been renamed in 1996) has continued to be associated with the American Academy of Religion" – About page.

Separate records:

Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Bitnetwork → Textual Reasoning

Tell participants these surrogates are on next page of manual.

ANIMATED SLIDE

•Home page shows title "Textual Reasoning." *About Textual Reasoning* link at bottom of home page send user to a page which includes quote that indicates some type of title change in 1996.

Fly in current issue

•Current issue shows current title

Fly in earlier issue

•Earlier issue presents a title which is similar to the subtitle on the later issue

Following the principle of successive entry cataloging, this would be cataloged as a title change with two records both using the same URL. Holdings information would identify the issues published under each title.

The problem with this approach is that if the user is sent to a page that contains no reference to the earlier title, they may think there has been a mistake. However, this approach keeps citation integrity which is important as the title still continues to have an existence on issues as well as in citations, etc.
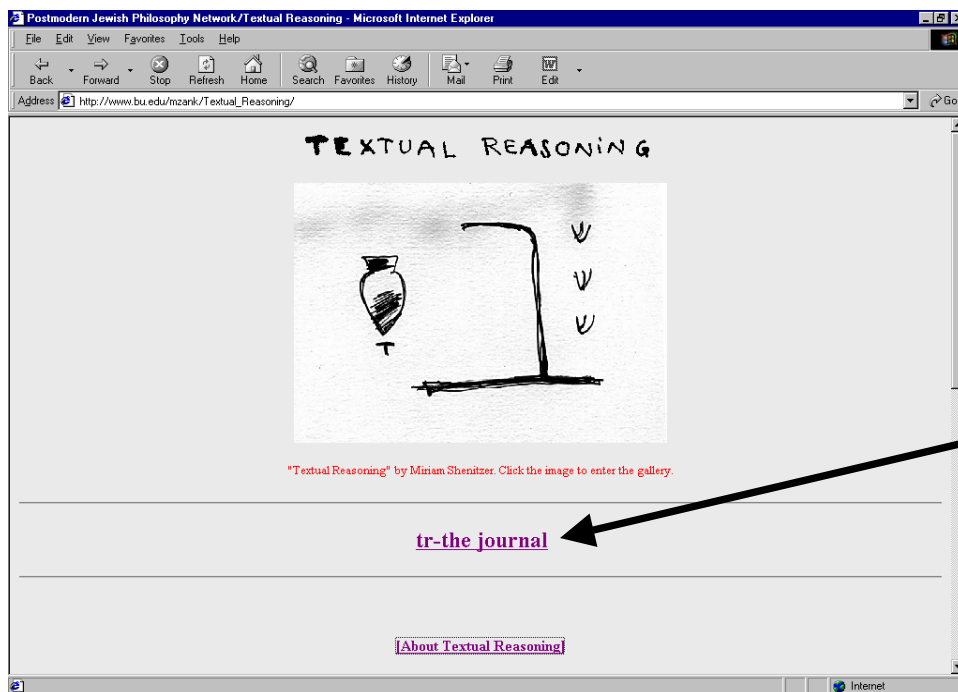
Home Page

"Textual Reasoning is the name of the electronic journal and e-mail discussions of the Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Network … The Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Bitnetwork represents the first stage of a BITNET journal of Postmodern Judaism … Since those beginnings, Textual Reasoning *(as it has been renamed in 1996)* has continued to be associated with the American Academy of Religion."
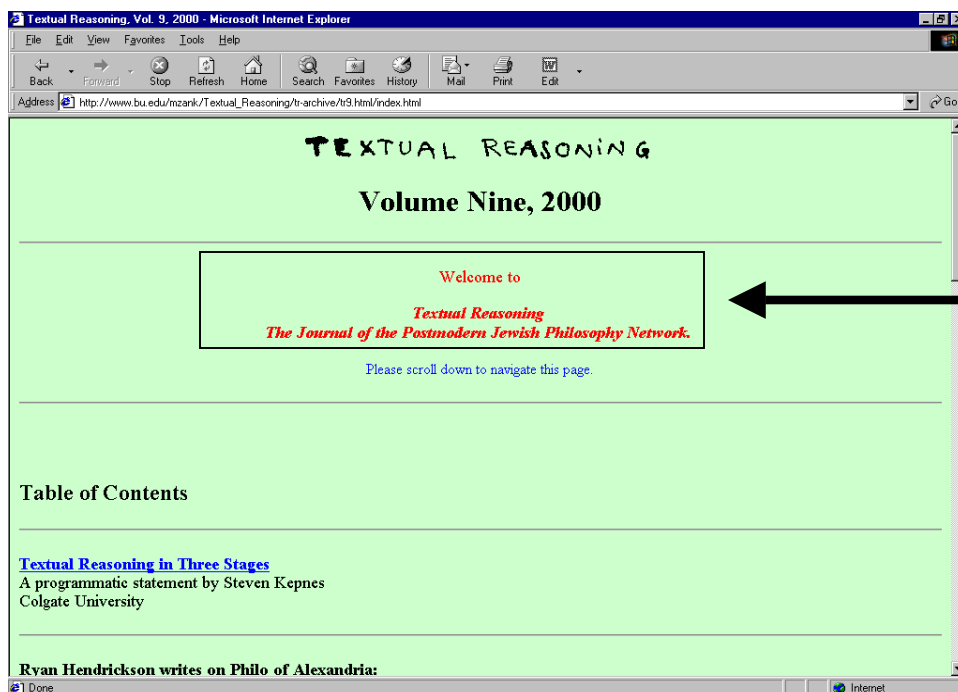
Welcome to Textual Reasoning
The Journal of the Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Network
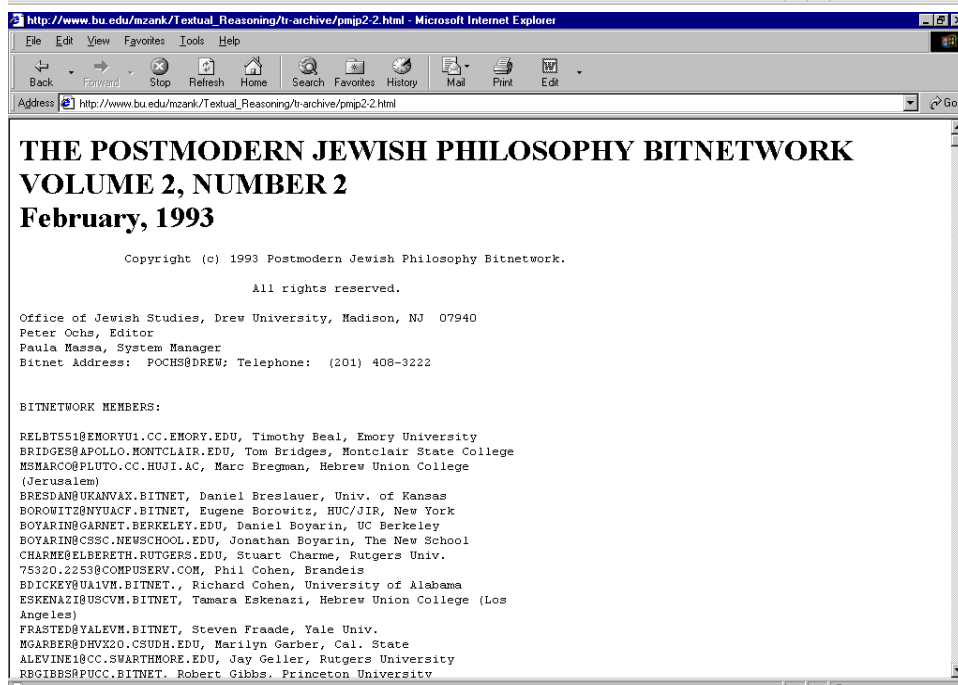
Title change – Disappearing title

```
245 00 Asian age $h [electronic resource].
260     New Delhi, India : $b Asian Age
856 40 $u http://www.asianage.com/
```


Asian Age appears on a bad link report.

In searching the web, you identify a similar site called *Asian Age Online* with a similar URL: http://www.asianageonline.com However, this one appears to be published by a different company in a different city.

An email to the publisher confirms that this is the same publication.

What does the cataloger do??

18

Tell participants they have a larger surrogate to look at in their manual

Talk them through the scenario on the right.

Mention that all traces of the earlier title have disappeared. Every reference to the title is with the word **Online** (headers, footers, etc.)

In this case, edit the existing record to reflect the current title (recatalog) and note the existence of the earlier title on the record

The Case of the Disappearing Title

The cataloger will redescribe based on the current version of the serial (LCRI 12.7B4.2)

```
245 00 Asian age $h [electronic resource].
260    New Delhi, India : $b Asian Age
500    Title from home page (viewed Mar. 6, 2001).
856 40 $u http://www.asianage.com/
```

Is recataloged to:

```
245 00 Asian age online $h [electronic resource].
247 11 Asian age $f <Mar. 6, 2001>
260    Uttar Pradesh, India : $b HCL InfiNet
500    Title from home page (viewed May 12, 2003).
547    All issues originally published with the title
       Asian age have been reformatted with the new
       titles: Asian age online.
856 40 $u http://www.asianageonline.com/
```

•Record is redescribed based on current version (title source note changed).

•Point out change of 245 & 856 to what currently appears on the piece

•Point out the 247 showing the earlier title. The indicators for the 247 are coded 1 (title added entry) and 1 (do not display note). Also bracketed subfield f gives date viewed of earlier title

•Point out 547 added to provide explanation

•Note shown: Also change Entry convention (S/L) bit from 0 (successive entry) to 2 (integrated entry)

NOTE: There is a two-day course devoted to integrating-resource cataloging. If catalogers want more information than is provided here, they might consider taking that course.

Exercises

NOTE: At this point, walk them through the exercise for this session. Answers are in the appendix C and the following slides.

Exercise – Session 5

Create a record for the e-serial below and update the record for the existing print version.

This stand-alone e-serial continues a print publication.
The serial consists of individual numbered papers.
The first issue available online is 1002.
The publisher doesn't mention the status of 1001, though 1-1000 are described as "not available on the Web." We are assuming here that 1001 is available in print only and that we know 1002, published Feb. 1997 was the last paper issue.

The URL http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html leads to the contents screen listing each paper:

Recent Caltech Social Science Working Papers On-Line

[etc. to bottom of first screen]

1014: Bossaerts, Peter and Hillion, Pierre. ``IPO Post Issue Markets: Questionable Predictions But Diligent Learners?'' August 1997.
PDF File

1013: Filippov, Mikhail G., Ordeshook, Peter O. and Shvetsova, Olga V. ``Party Fragmentation and Presidential Elections in Post-Communist Democracies.'' July 1997.
PDF File

1011: Katz, Jonathan N. and Cox, Gary W. ``The Reapportionment Revolution and Bias in U.S. Congressional Elections.'' July 1997, revised January 1998.
PDF File

1010: Kwasnica, Anthony M. ``Collusion in Multiple Object Simultaneous Auctions: Theory and Experiments.'' March 1998, revised November 1998.
PDF File

1006: Erikson, Robert S. and Palfrey, Thomas R. ``Equilibrium Effects in Campaign Spending Games: Theory and Data.'' May 1997.
Abstract   PDF File

1003: Camerer, Colin and Ho, Tech-Hua. ``Experience-Weighted Attraction learning in Games: A Unifying Approach.'' March 1997, revised December 1997.
Abstract   PDF File

1002: Page, Scott E. ``On the Emergence of Cities.'' February 1997.
Abstract   PDF File

Social Science Working Papers numbers 1--1000 are not available on the web. While we do attempt to put all our current working papers on-line, they may not be available for a number of reasons.

If you would like to have a courtesy copy of a working paper sent to you, email your request to the **Working Paper Assistant**. Please include the name of the author, the working paper number and your mailing address.

· List of Working Paper Titles: **1--800** · **801 and after** ·

· **Division Home Page** · **Social Science Home Page** ·

---

*Last updated November 13, 2000 by the **Division Webmistress**.*

Done   Internet

Earliest issue in PDF format

DIVISION OF THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91125

ON THE EMERGENCE OF CITIES

Scott E. Page

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKING PAPER 1002

February 1997

Existing record for the print version:

```
OCLC:   18517795          Rec stat:      c
Entered:    19880922      Replaced:    20010608     Used:      20010608
Type:  a    ELvl:  4    Srce:  d    GPub:         Ctrl:         Lang:   eng
BLvl:  s    Form:        Conf:  0    Freq:         MRec:         Ctry:   cau
S/L:   0    Orig:        EntW:        Regl:  x    ISSN:         Alph:
Desc:  a    SrTp:  m    Cont:        DtSt:  c    Dates: 1974,9999
     010       sn98-38170
     040       CUZ $c CUZ $d MYG
     042       lcd
     050 14    H1 $b .S658
     130 0     Social science working paper (California Institute of Technology.
               Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences)
     245 00    Social science working paper / $c Division of the Humanities and
               Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology.
     260       Pasadena, Calif. : $b Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences,
               California Institute of Technology
     300       v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
     310       Irregular
     362 1     Began in 1974 with 1.
     500       Includes revised editions of some volumes.
     500       Description based on: 662, published in Mar. 1988; title from
               cover.
     650  0    Social sciences.
     650  0    Social sciences $x Methodology.
     710 2     California Institute of Technology. $b Division of the
               Humanities and Social Sciences.
```

Social science working paper, record for the online version:

```
Type:  a     ELvl:  I     Srce:  d     GPub:         Ctrl:         Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s     Form:  s     Conf:  0     Freq:         MRec:         Ctry:  cau
S/L:   0     Orig:  s     EntW:         Regl:  x     ISSN:         Alph:
Desc:  a     SrTp:  m     Cont:         DtSt:  c     Dates: 1997,9999
  006      [m        d          ]
  007      c $b r $d c $e n
  130 0    Social science working paper (California Institute of
           Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences :
           Online)
  245 00   Social science working paper $h [electronic resource] / $c
           Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, California
           Institute of Technology.
  246 1    $i Title from home page: $a Caltech social sciences working
           papers on-line
  246 1    $i Title from home page source code: $a Recent Caltech social
           science working papers on-line
  246 30   Working papers on-line
  260      Pasadena, Calif. : $b Division of the Humanities and Social
           Sciences, California Institute of Technology, $c [1997]-
  310      Irregular
  362 0    1002 (Feb. 1997)-
  500      Title from publisher's PDF title screen (viewed Mar. 7,
2002).
  538      Mode of access: World Wide Web.
  580      Continues the print version with the same title.
  650  0   Social sciences.
  650  0   Social sciences $x Methodology.
  710 2    California Institute of Technology. $b Division of the
           Humanities and Social Sciences.
  780 10   $t Social science working paper (California Institute of
           Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences)
$w (DLC)sn 98038170 $w (OCoLC)18517795
  856 40   $u http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html
```

Social science working paper, record for the print version:

```
Type:  a   ELvl:  4   Srce:  d   GPub:     Ctrl:  Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s   Form:      Conf:  0   Freq:     MRec:  Ctry:  cau
S/L:   0   Orig:      EntW:      Regl:  x  ISSN:  Alph:
Desc:  a   SrTp:  m   Cont:      DtSt:  d   Dates: 1974,1997
```

```
010 ##   sn98-38170
040 ##   CUZ $c CUZ $d MYG
042 ##   lcd
050 14   H1 $b .S658
130 0#   Social science working paper (California Institute of
         Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences)
245 00   Social science working paper / $c Division of the
         Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of
         Technology.
260 ##   Pasadena, Calif. : $b Division of the Humanities and Social
         Sciences, California Institute of Technology
300 ##   1002 v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
310 ##   Irregular
362 1#   Began in 1974 with 1; ceased in 1997 with 1002?.
500      Includes revised editions of some volumes.
500      Description based on: 662, published in Mar. 1988; title
         from cover.
530      List of all issues available via the World Wide Web; no.
         1002 also available online in PDF format.
580      Continued in 1997 by online ed.: Social science working
         paper (California Institute of Technology. Division of the
         Humanities and Social Sciences : Online)
650 #    Social sciences.
650 #    Social sciences $x Methodology.
710 2#   California Institute of Technology. $b Division of the
         Humanities and Social Sciences.
785 10   $t Social science working paper (California Institute of
         Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences
         : Online) $w (DLC)  200124213 $w (OCoLC)47094937
856 41   $3 no. 1002 $u http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html
856 42   $3 Title list of issues $u
         http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWP.html
```

Session 6 – Case Studies

– **What are some additional e-serial characteristics that challenge the cataloger?**

– **What are some considerations or strategies that can be used to help the cataloger make the best cataloging decision?**

1

Warm Up Exercises
None

References
No real references. Please get **very** comfortable with these case studies.

Trainer notes
Most of the case studies have surrogates in the participant manual because the screen shots can be difficult to see on the slide. Refer participants to these surrogates.

Additional characteristics

- Non-standard web site organization
  - No single site/page dedicated to a serial title
  - Publisher doesn't provide access to back issues
  - Articles not organized into issues
  - Multiple language editions on one site
  - Sometimes difficult to identify the resource
- Online supplements
- Difficulty in identifying the most appropriate URL
- Recording changes that happen to the e-serial

2

What follows are six "case studies." The trainer can present this material in a couple of different ways:

•Small group discussion. Break the class into six groups (counting off has the advantage of getting the blood circulating by having the class move around and reform…also might get co-workers away from each other). Present each of the case studies (basically provide the salient issue and ask the question(s) associated with each title). Give them 5-10 minutes and then have them report back to the group.

•Trainer-led discussion/presentation. Go through each case study presenting the salient issues and asking questions to generate discussion.

The slides are ordered in this file with all of the case studies first, then all of the "solutions." If you decide to do the trainer-led approach, you will want to reorganize the slides.

Note: If you know of other interesting cataloging problems, please feel free to customize this session to include them. Also notify Jean if its something that could be added to future revisions of the workshop.

#1 Web site organization
Serial title lacks dedicated page
Most common with agency publications pages
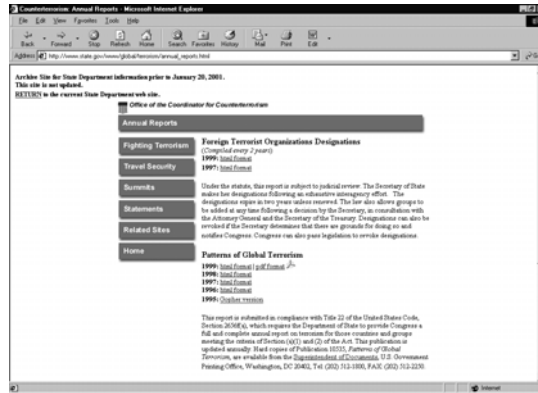
United States. State Dept. Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism annual reports page

NOTE: This case study is presented on three slides. The first two slides are examples. The framing questions are on the third slide.

Mention that surrogate is in packet. If you have online access, use the links on the bottom of this slide and next slide as scrolling through the resource gives a much better sense of the issues involved.

–Government agencies often don't create separate web pages for individual serial titles.

–In this example, the annually issued reports of this office are all available from this page. This serves as the home page for three different titles:

    –Foreign terrorist organizations designations

    –Patterns of global terrorism

    –Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans (which doesn't appear on first screen, one must scroll.

–This example is fairly well-behaved because there is some organization on page (although users might miss the third title)

Counterterrorism: Annual Reports - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File　Edit　View　Favorites　Tools　Help

Back　Forward　Stop　Refresh　Home　Search　Favorites　History　Mail　Print　Edit

Address　http://www.state.gov/www/global/terrorism/annual_reports.html

Archive Site for State Department information prior to January 20, 2001.
This site is not updated.
RETURN to the current State Department web site.

🏛 *Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism*

Annual Reports

- Fighting Terrorism
- Travel Security
- Summits
- Statements
- Related Sites
- Home

Foreign Terrorist Organizations Designations
(Compiled every 2 years)
1999: html format
1997: html format

Under the statute, this report is subject to judicial review. The Secretary of State makes her designations following an exhaustive interagency effort. The designations expire in two years unless renewed. The law also allows groups to be added at any time following a decision by the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury. Designations can also be revoked if the Secretary determines that there are grounds for doing so and notifies Congress. Congress can also pass legislation to revoke designations.

Patterns of Global Terrorism
1999: html format | pdf format 📕
1998: html format
1997: html format
1996: html format
1995: Gopher version

This report is submitted in compliance with Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656f(a), which requires the Department of State to provide Congress a full and complete annual report on terrorism for those countries and groups meeting the criteria of Section (a)(1) and (2) of the Act. This publication is updated annually. Hard copies of Publication 10535, *Patterns of Global Terrorism*, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, Tel: (202) 512-1800, FAX: (202) 512-2250.

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Address　http://www.efw.bpa.gov/Environment/EW/EWP/DOCS/REPORTS/DOWNSTRM/withpdf.htm

Fish and Wildlife Publications

Custom Publications Query Ordered by DOEBP Number

Publication Title [Primary Authors - alphabetic]	Report Type	Coverage Years	Published	Pages	DOE/BP Number	Project Number
Evaluation of Juvenile Salmonid Outmigration and Survival in the Lower Umatilla River Basin [Cameron, Knapp]	Annual	1995 -		158	01385-6 D 152	8902401
Proceedings of the Predator-Prey Modeling Workshop, May 16-19, 1989 [Dauble, Fickeison]	Workshop	1989 -	Sep 1989	80	01830-5 D 83	8200300
Development of Survival Relationships Using Concomitant Variables Measured From Individual Smolt Implanted with PIT-tags [Hoffman, Salski]	Annual	1990 - 1992	Oct 1993	44	02341-1 D 108	8910700
SURPH.1 MANUAL-Statistical Survival Analysis for Fish and Wildlife Tagging Studies [Cassen, Smith]	MANUAL	-			02341-2 D 141	8910700
The Design and Analysis of Salmonid Tagging Studies in the Columbia Basin Volume X-Instructional Guide to Using Program CaptHist to Create SURPH Files for Susrvival Analysis Using PTAGIS Data Files [Skalski, Westhagen]	Instructional Guide	1997 -		34	02341-4 D 181	8910700
The Design and Analysis of Salmonid Tagging Studies in the Columbia Basin-VOLUME VII: Monte-Carlo Comparison of Confidence Interval Procedures for Estimating Survival in a Release-Recapture Study, with Applications to Snake River Salmonids [Lowther]	Technical	-	Jun 1996	43	02341-5 D 183	8910700
The Design & Analysis of Salmonid Tagging Studies in the Columbia Basin-Volume VIII: A New Model for Estimating Survifval Probabilities and Residualization from a	Technical	-	Sep 1997	30	02341-6 D 184	8910700

Internet

Serial title lacks dedicated page (#1 continued)

In some cases, an agency page will barely group titles together, making bibliographic identification of the serial difficult.

Bonneville Power Administration Fish and Wildlife Publications page

4

REMINDER: Link is live on bottom of screen. This is good example as you can scroll through and try to identify individual serial titles, present the concept that for some agency pages, issues are <u>very</u> scattered.

•Agencies often don't organize reports other than by accession lists (hardly coherent). Thus they will list all reports separately on a page as they are digitized. In this case, the organizing schema is the agency publication number.

Serial title lacks dedicated page (#1 continued)

Serial lacks a single, specific URL. User may miss a title or issues of a title if links are scattered through a web resource

How can we best provide access to the serial title through the catalog record (MARC 856) in this situation?

5

•Discussion question – "Without a title-specific URL, what can you do to help get the user to the resource?"

#2 Web site organization
No back issues, only article database

- The e-serial has no back issues but earlier content is available as an article database

http://pifmagazine.com/2001/08/

search pif magazine

- *Does this fit the definition of a serial?*
- *What is your chief source?*
- *Are there any notes that should be added?*
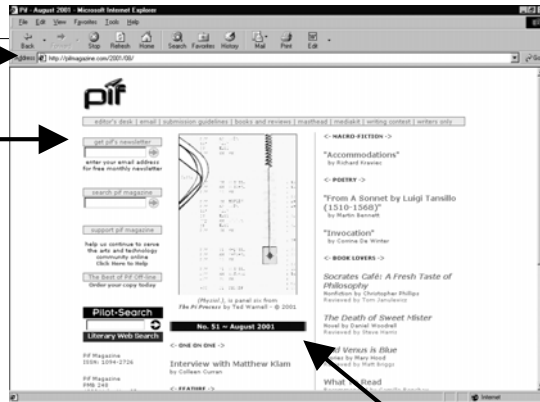
No. 51 ~ August 2001

The Black Room at Longwood: Napoleon's ...
Ultimately, and perhaps most significantly, The Blackroom at Longwood becomes a meditation on isola...
http://pifmagazine.com/2000/05/b_)_kauffmann.php3

This is a busy slide so take your time. Get comfortable with this example. Larger surrogate in packet.

It is not uncommon to catalog a resource where the publisher only makes the current issue publicly available. This is commonly seen in online newspapers, and occasionally in ready reference types of materials and government reports.

This screen shot is the journal home page with some individual elements identified. Note that the user typed in *pifmagazine.com* and was redirected to the URL shown on the screen.

Note: There appears to be issue numbering and dates, but there is no list of back issues anywhere on the site. Instead, access to back content is provided through a searchable database ("Search pif magazine"). The white box at the bottom of the screen is a typical returned citation.

Note: There does seem to be some meaning within the directory structure of the URLs associated with this resource.

Ask the questions:

> •**Does this resource fit the definition of a serial?**

> •**What is your chief source?**

> •**Are there any notes that should be added to the record to describe this resources structure?**

Also have the group discuss these same questions if the home page had no apparent issue date/numbering and if the URL's lacked */nnnn/nn/. Also have them discuss the same questions if the home page carried a "Last updated" date, but no other date or numbering.

Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop

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ISSN: 1094-2726

Pif Magazine
PMB 248

(Physiol.), is panel six from
The Pi Process by Ted Warnell - © 2001

No. 51 ~ August 2001

<- ONE ON ONE ->

Interview with Matthew Klam
by Colleen Curran

<- FEATURE ->

<- MACRO-FICTION ->

"Accommodations"
by Richard Krawiec

<- POETRY ->

"From A Sonnet by Luigi Tansillo (1510-1568)"
by Martin Bennett

"Invocation"
by Corrine De Winter

<- BOOK LOVERS ->

Socrates Café: A Fresh Taste of Philosophy
Nonfiction by Christopher Phillips
Reviewed by Tom Janulewicz

The Death of Sweet Mister
Novel by Daniel Woodrell
Reviewed by Steve Harris

And Venus is Blue
Stories by Mary Hood
Reviewed by Matt Briggs

What To Read
Recommended by Camille Renshaw

#2

#3 Web site organization
Multiple language editions

World Health Organization
Organisation mondiale de la Santé

Click here for the English version

Cliquer ici pour la version française

Welcome to the International Digest of Health Legislation (IDHL) on-line database.

The *International Digest of Health Legislation* contains a selection of national and international health legislation. The electronic version of the *Digest* supersedes the printed version, which was published from 1948 to 1999.

This page allows you to query the database:
By selecting a country
By selecting a subject
By selecting an issue
And by looking for a specific keyword

Bienvenue sur la base de données en ligne du Recueil international de Législation sanitaire (R.I.L.S.).

Le *Recueil international de Législation* sanitaire comprend des résumés en français de textes choisis de législation sanitaire au niveau national ou international. La version électronique du *Recueil* fait suite à la version imprimée, publiée de 1948 à 1999.

Cette page vous permet d'interroger la base de données:
en sélectionnant un pays
en sélectionnant une rubrique
en sélectionnant un numéro
en faisant une recherche par mots clés

Is this a single, bilingual resource or two separate resources? Why?

The salient facts in this example:

•There are two separate print publications which were both replaced by online versions

•The home page for the title (the publisher's formal presentation of title) is a single source with both languages presented. The separate language pages do not appear to be a formal presentation, but are basically text and links

•Although it refers to the publication as a database, note user can select by issue. Content can be presented as list of links associated with a specific issue, so it does fit the definition of a serial.

Compare this example to a single print bilingual publication which is cataloged as a single title with a parallel title added entry. Can this web version be considered a single bilingual title even though the print version consists of separate publications?

__How important is the publisher's formal presentation of information in creating a bibliographic description?__

__Are there criteria a cataloger can use to help them make the decision about whether one or two catalog records are most appropriate for a particular bilingual electronic serial?__

#4 Online supplement to a print serial

ACS Electronic Supporting Information

Biochemistry, 1995-present
•Volume 34 (1995)
•Volume 35 (1996)
•Volume 36 (1997)
•Volume 37 (1998)
•Volume 38 (1999)
•Volume 39 (2000)
•Volume 40 (2001)

Electronic Supporting Information is published for many articles appearing in ACS journals. Electronic Supporting Information provides details which are too voluminous to be printed. This information has traditionally been provided on microforms.

 Detailed instructions on obtaining the Electronic Supporting Information and on the software necessary to read the files are available.

What cataloging decisions would you make if this were a print supplement?

Does the online need to be treated any differently?

8

Remind class of cataloging practice for serial supplements

•A supplement that updates another serial and can be used only in conjunction with that serial is described in a note on the bibliographic record for the main work

•A supplement to an individual issue or volume may be cataloged as a monograph or mentioned in a note on the record for the serial.

•An ongoing supplement (with an independent designation) which is not used in conjunction with the serial will have a separate serial record created.

•An unnumbered supplement is usually only noted on the record for the serial

•A supplement which is inter-numbered as a serial issue may be treated as a regular issue or may be cataloged separately

The basic questions are:

•Do you create a separate record for this supplement?

•(How) Do you edit the record for the print serial title?

#5 Problematic URLs

Scenario 1 – Cataloger has been told to catalog all the titles from a particular online service. She pastes the URL from the browser session into the 856 field:

http://www.ingenta.com/isis/browsing/BrowseYears/ingenta?journal=pub515&WebLogicSession=O23PkQCRLGCJ90XLCmUr|-74976833382689966215/-1

The next day the cataloger gets a complaint that the link doesn't work. Any idea why? What can the cataloger do?

Scenario 2 – Cataloger finds OCLC cataloging copy for a periodical title he's been asked to catalog. He accepts the record without checking the URL in the 856:

http://rave.ohiolink.edu/ejournals/issn/10914269/

The next day the cataloger gets a complaint that the link doesn't work. Any idea why? What can the cataloger do?

How are the URLs in Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 are different?

9

The first example shows a URL that is specific to a particular session logon, a unique URL generated when a particular user logs on-- not appropriate for giving all users at a subscription site access to the resource.

The second example shows a URL for an institutional logon site for OhioLINK libraries. If your library is not one of the OhioLINK libraries listed on the logon screen, you won't have access.

#6 The Buried Title Change

• Publisher may not formally present a former title, however

• Remnants of the former title may appear in various locations around the website

Do you create one record or two? Why?

How do you account for the different titles?

What is your chief source?

10

What follows are four screens of surrogate for this one title. Explain each screen shot (what source it is) and point out the title presentation on each one.

Mention that the full screen shots are available in the participant's manual so they can see a clearer version of the surrogates.

Note: It is not uncommon for online versions of print serials for the PDF title presentations to reflect what appeared on print pieces, but the HTML title presentation to only present the current title.

#6 The Buried Title Change

Australian Journal of Ecology: 1976-1999 → Austral Ecology: 2000-

This title was published in print as the *Australian Journal of Ecology* (1976-1999) and as *Austral Ecology* (2000-). Very clear title change in the print.

Presentation on left is the A-Z title publisher title listing. Note the only entry is under the current title. Luckily you can see where the earlier title would be entered, so make sure to point out it's not listed under the earlier title.

Presentation on the right is the list of issues, showing that under the 1999 issues are listed under the later title. Point out both the 1999 issues and the later title.

#6 The Buried Title Change

Table of Contents of Earliest Issue

This is the HTML table of contents of the Feb. 1999 issue (earliest issue available). Point out that only the current title is displayed.

As indicated, here we have the PDF full-text of an article from the earliest issue showing the earlier title.

The HTML abstract for this article is also showing the earlier title (even though as we saw on the last slide, the table of contents is presenting the current title)

#6 The Buried Title Change

About This Journal Page

This is the "About This Journal" page which mentions the former title.

- Asia Pacific Family Medicine
- Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition
- Asia Pacific Viewpoint
- Asian Economic Journal
- Asian Journal Of Social Psychology
- Asian-Pacific Economic Literature
- Astronomy and Geophysics
- Austral Ecology
- Australasian Journal of Dermatology
- Australasian Psychiatry
- Australasian Radiology
- Australian & New Zealand Journal of Statistics
- Australian and New Zealand Journal of Mental Health Nursing
- Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, The
- Australian and New Zealand Journal of Ophthalmology
- Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry
- Australian Economic History Review
- Australian Economic Papers
- Australian Economic Review, The
- Australian Geographical Studies
- Australian Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics, The
- Australian Journal of Earth Sciences
- Australian Journal of Entomology
- Australian Journal of Politics & History
- Australian Journal of Public Administration
- Australian Journal of Rural Health
- Australian Occupational Therapy Journal
- Australian Social Work
- Autonomic & Autacoid Pharmacology

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  • December 1999 (Vol. 24 Issue 6)
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  • August 1999 (Vol. 24 Issue 4)
  • June 1999 (Vol. 24 Issue 3)
  • April 1999 (Vol. 24 Issue 2)
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February 1999 - Volume 24 Issue 1

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Ecophysiological effects of light quality and nitrate on seed germination in species from Western Australia

DAVID T. BELL[1], LAURA A. KING[1] AND JULIE A. PLUMMER[2]
[1]Department of Botany, Faculty of Science and [2]Plant Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6907, Australia

Abstract   Germination occurs usually in response to multiple environmental cues. Seeds with the ecophysiological ability to simultaneously sense the previous presence of fire and appropriate levels of temperature, light and soil nitrate could restrict germination to postfire, winter and competition-free microhabitats, where the potential for seedling survival is enhanced. Germination responses of 16 species with a range of life forms, fire responses and seed weights were determined under controlled conditions of 15°C temperature, a 12 h light cycle, exposure to $1 \, g \, L^{-1}$ nitrate solution, and six conditions of light quality (white, blue, yellow, red, far-red light and darkness). Germination in *Oenothera stricta*, a weedy naturalized ephemeral, and two small-seeded indigenous Asteraceae species of mulga woodlands, *Leucochrysum fitzgibbonii* and *Craspedia* sp., were enhanced by white, yellow or red light compared with germination achieved in the dark, or under far-red or blue light. In red light, KNO_3 further enhanced germination of these positively photoblastic species. The germination response of *Trachyandra divaricata*, a naturalized herb of sandy, seaside locations, and several native jarrah forest legumes (four *Acacia* species, *Bossiaea aquifolium*, *Gompholobium marginatum* and *Sphaerolobium vimineum*) proved to be negatively photoblastic. Of these seven negatively photoblastic herb and shrub species, exposure to KNO_3 overcame the inhibition of light only in the resprouter species, *Acacia laterticola*. In the serotinous, negatively photoblastic tree species, *Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata*, KNO_3 seemed to be required before the negative response to light exposure was recorded. A dose–curve experiment on two positively photoblastic and three negatively photoblastic species indicated that although KNO_3 exposure affected germination in all species, different concentrations of KNO_3 $(0, 0.5, 1, 2, \text{ and } 5 \, g \, L^{-1})$ produced different levels of response. Detailed studies with additions of KNO_3 $(1 \, g \, L^{-1})$ and the growth hormone, gibberellic acid (GA_3; $50 \, mg \, L^{-1}$), showed that increased germination percentages of

1 of 9   8.26 x 10.82 in

Blackwell Synergy - Austral Ecol, Vol 24, Issue 1, pp. 2-10: Ecophysiological effects of light - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Australian Journal of Ecology
Volume 24 Issue 1 Page 2 - February 1999

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DAVID T. BELL, LAURA A. KING & JULIE A. PLUMMER

Germination occurs usually in response to multiple environmental cues. Seeds with the ecophysiological ability to simultaneously sense the previous presence of fire and appropriate levels of temperature, light and soil nitrate could restrict germination to postfire, winter and competition-free microhabitats, where the potential for seedling survival is enhanced. Germination responses of 16 species with a range of life forms, fire responses and seed weights were determined under controlled conditions of 15°C temperature, a 12 h light cycle, exposure to 1 g L^{-1} nitrate solution, and six conditions of light quality (white, blue, yellow, red, far-red light and darkness). Germination in *Oenothera stricta*, a weedy naturalized ephemeral, and two small-seeded indigenous Asteraceae species of mulga woodlands, *Leucochrysum fitzgibbonii* and *Craspedia* sp., were enhanced by white, yellow or red light compared with germination achieved in the dark, or under far-red or blue light. In red light, KNO_3 further enhanced germination of these positively photoblastic species. The germination

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Austral Ecology
A Journal of ecology in the Southern Hemisphere
Published on behalf of The Ecological Society of Australia (ESA)

Edited by:
Michael Bull

Print ISSN: 1442-9985
Online ISSN: 1442-9993
Issues per Volume: Bi-monthly
Current Volume: 28
ISI Ranking: Australian Journal of Ecology 2001: 43/102(Ecology); Impact Factor 1.504 - Austral Ecology 71/102(E

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Aims and Scope
The Official Journal of the The Ecological Society of Australia (ESA), *Austral Ecology* is the premier journal in the Southern Hemisphere for basic and applied ecological research. Formerly known as *Australian Journal of Ecology*, the title change reflects the broader perspective of the journal in now covering the entire geographical region of the Southern Hemisphere.

In expanding the Journal's focus, the ESA recognises the commonality between ecosystems in Australia and many parts of southern Africa, South America, New Zealand and Oceania. For example many species in the unique biotas of these regions share common Gondwanaland ancestors. The ESA hopes that ecologists across the Southern Hemisphere will gain from sharing experiences that enrich their understanding of ecological processes in this half of the globe.

One of the changes now introduced to *Austral Ecology* is an expanded editorial board with representatives from South Africa, New Zealand, Brazil and Argentina. These representatives provide expert opinions and access to qualified reviewers and act as a focus for attracting a wide range of contributions from countries across the region.

Scope

Austral Ecology publishes original papers describing experimental, observational or theoretical studies on terrestrial, marine or freshwater systems, which are considered without taxonomic bias. Special thematic issues are published

Discussion points

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#1 Serial title lacks dedicated page

No specific address. User may miss a title or issues of a title if links are scattered through a page

Strategy: Provide URL for general location and give scrolling instruction in 856 $z (GPO approach)

Strategy: Identify anchor URLs *(#AnnualReport)* that get user to specific part of list

Strategy: Use multiple URLs, one for each issue with an 856 $3 specifying the issue (this only works for titles with very few individual issues)

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THIS IS AN ANIMATED SLIDE. STRATEGIES FLY IN ONE AT A TIME

•Discussion question – "Without a title-specific URL, what can you do to help get the user to the resource?"

#2 No back issues, only article database

- Unclear if this is a serial (successively issued designated parts?)
- AACR Ch. 12 calls for transcribing from first/earliest issue…What if this doesn't exist or unable to identify?

Strategy: Refer to LCRI 1.0

Catalog as a serial a resource having material added as discrete, usually numbered issues (an "issue" can consist of a single article). The resource might contain a listing of back volumes, back issues, images of journal covers for sequential issues; only current issue may be available as a separate issue.

Consideration: If there is an indication of issue/article designation (even if not gathered together in an issue), consider it a serial

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Note that the last strategy can be VERY useful at times to identify earlier issues or holdings (eg, 362 1   Electronic coverage as of….).

Also have the group discuss these same questions if the home page had no apparent issue date/numbering and if the URL's lacked */nnnn/nn/*. Also have them discuss the same questions if the home page carried a "Last updated" date, but no other date or numbering.

#2 No back issues, only article database (continued)

Strategy: Select a formally-presented source (e.g., home page) as chief source rather than an issue/article with incomplete presentation

Consideration: Directory structure and file naming can help identify existence of earlier issues that publisher may not provide access to

Consideration: Use of numbering indicates seriality even if only current content available

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THIS IS AN ANIMATED SLIDE. STRATEGIES FLY IN ONE AT A TIME

Note that the last strategy can be VERY useful at times to identify earlier issues or holdings (eg, 362 1   Electronic coverage as of….).

Also have the group discuss these same questions if the home page had no apparent issue date/numbering and if the URL's lacked */nnnn/nn/*. Also have them discuss the same questions if the home page carried a "Last updated" date, but no other date or numbering.

#2 No back issues, only article database – Sample notes

515   Back issues are only available as topically organized individual articles.

515   Articles are continuously added to each annual volume.

515   Articles from back issues only available as a searchable database.

515   Successive articles are uniquely identified by a manuscript number and date.

515   Only current issue available

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These are examples of notes for some common cases that don't follow the traditional issue model.

Difficult to identify whether cataloging one resource or two

Consideration: If there is a print equivalent, how is it organized?

Consideration: Where is the publisher's formal presentation of bibliographic information?

Consideration: What is easy to link to or has an intuitive URL (and how likely are lower-level vs. higher-level URLs likely to change)?

Consideration: Are the resources meant to be used together or have a collective purpose?

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Note: This is not just a problem with multiple language eds. Commonly with organization home pages with many links, it can become difficult to really identify whether you're cataloging the "web page" or the "resource" especially when the resource is spread over multiple files

•Print version may sometimes confuse the issue more than clarify, but can be useful sometimes

•Publisher's formal presentation of info: At what level? Is it only at the highest level, or are individual components very formally identified as separate things. If it's only at the highest level, then tend towards cataloging it as one resource

•Examining file names, URL's, directory structures can help identify how collectively the publisher organizes the resource

Note that with multiple language editions that are cataloged on one record (for whatever reason), multiple 856's can be used to provide best access:

856 $3 English edition: $u http://….

856 $3 French edition: $u http://….

•If the resources are meant to be used together or have a collective purpose, then it is more likely they should be considered a single resource. For example, if the content between the two editions is identical (the two language versions appear to be exact translations), then it's probably not likely they are meant to be used together. However, if different pieces are in different languages or if content is in mixed languages, then it could be considered a single title.

#4 Online supplement to a print serial

Unclear how to handle supplementary online materials

Consideration: Use the same principles as for print serials in deciding whether to create a separate record

Strategy: In addition to a note, online access can be provided with an 856 added to the print record

```
525      Occasional issues accompanied by supporting
         information on microfiche, <1978>-1994 or have
         supporting information available online, 1995-
856 42   $3 Supporting information for 1995- $u http://pubs.
         acs.org/subscribe/journals/bichaw/supmat/index.html
```

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THIS IS AN ANIMATED SLIDE. STRATEGIES FLY IN ONE AT A TIME

#5 Problematic URLs

URLs cause difficulty for any number of reasons

Strategy: For session specific (Scenario 1) or institution specific (Scenario 2) URLs, identify publisher-preferred URL

Strategy: Locally use the URLs that work for you, but in OCLC only use URLs that provide access for all users/subscribers

Strategy: Provide notes (856 $z) as necessary

Strategy: If there is good access within the resource, provide access to home page and assume the user will be able to navigate through the resource

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THIS IS AN ANIMATED SLIDE. STRATEGIES FLY IN ONE AT A TIME

Strategies:

•If there is any complexity at all to the access being provided, most commercial publishers will provide a list of preferred URLs or a structure for the user to build the preferred URL.

•Strongly stress that session & institution specific URL's are *NOT* appropriate for the OCLC master record and instead a more general URL (such as publisher web site) should be provided in the OCLC 856 for packages where the only access is through a session or institution specific URL. If there is absolutely no universally accessible URL for a resource, it's OK to not include an 856

•Restate the occasional need for notes

•For example, if there is a separate page for individual resources (e.g., TOC, abstracts, full-text, back issues, database, supplements, subscription info, author instructions, etc.) there's no need to provide separate 856's if the user can navigate easily within the resource

#6 The Buried Title Change

Consideration: In order to keep print and online version records in synch, if print records show a title change and there is evidence within the online version of a title change, describe from sources that reflect the title change

Strategy: Examine multiple sources for consistent title or for evidence of earlier title

Consideration: Online publishers may *"wrap"* the full-text with different titles on different sources or from publisher to publisher, so it's often necessary to drill down to content (PDF)

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ANIMATION – Points appear one at a time

Summary

- Keep the same principles in mind when cataloging e-serials as cataloging print
    - Definition of a serial
    - Successive entry
        - Exceptionally for online serials treat as an integrating resource if the earlier title "disappears"
    - Consider the entire run of a serial and not a single issue or set of issues

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•Definition of a serial: It can be stretched a little in the online environment, but successive issuance with some form of identifying numbering and/or dates are still required

•Successive entry: For reasons of citation, bibliographic history is important and the concept of successive entry is still applied when possible.

•Entire run: We can still catalog a title as a serial even if it spread out over a series of HTML linked files, a series of non-linked pdf files or even on separate web sites (as long as it is a *single* run of a serial)

Summary continued

- When cataloging an online version or print serial, follow the pattern of the print when practical, but only if it's practical

- Sometimes, common sense is your best guide

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•Use the print to help make cataloging decisions, but don't be a slave to those decisions if another decision better reflects the online version or would make more sense (e.g., language eds.)

•Sometimes, common sense is your best guide, because the rules will not cover every case in this increasingly complex environment.

Appendix A MARC 21 Workforms

```
Type:    Elvl:    Srce:    Gpub:_  Ctrl            Lang:__
Blvl:s  Form:    Conf:_   Freq:_  Mrec:           Ctry:__
S/L:_   Orig:    EntW:    Regl:_  ISSN:           Alph:
Desc:_  SrTp:_   Cont:    DtSt:_  Dates:___ ,___
```

00_

00_

022   _____

1__ ___ _____

245 ___ _____

246 ___ _____

246 ___ _____

246 ___ _____

260   -   _____

310   _____

362 ___ _____

4__ ___

5__ - - _____

5__ - - _____

5__ - - _____

6__ - 0 _____

6__ - 0 _____

7__ __   _____

7__ __   _____

8__ ___ _____

8__ ___ _____

```
Type:     Elvl:     Srce:     Gpub:_   Ctrl                    Lang:__
Blvl:s    Form:     Conf:_    Freq:_   Mrec:                   Ctry:__
S/L:_     Orig:     EntW:     Regl:_   ISSN:                   Alph:
Desc:_    SrTp:_    Cont:     DtSt:_   Dates:___ ,___
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022 _____

1__ ___ _____

245 ___ _____

246 ___ _____

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246 ___ _____

260   - _____

310 _____

362 ___ _____

4__ ___

5__ - - _____

5__ - - _____

5__ - - _____

6__ - 0 _____

6__ - 0 _____

7__ __ _____

7__ __ _____

8__ ___ _____

8__ ___ _____

```
Type:    Elvl:    Srce:    Gpub:_   Ctrl                Lang:__
Blvl:s   Form:    Conf:_   Freq:_   Mrec:               Ctry:__
S/L:_    Orig:    EntW:    Regl:_   ISSN:               Alph:
Desc:_   SrTp:_   Cont:    DtSt:_   Dates:___ ,___
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00_

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022   _____

1__   ___   _____

245   ___   _____

246   ___   _____

246   ___   _____

246   ___   _____

260   -   _____

310   _____

362   ___   _____

4__   ___

5__   - -   _____

5__   - -   _____

5__   - -   _____

6__   - 0   _____

6__   - 0   _____

7__   __   _____

7__   __   _____

8__   ___   _____

8__   ___   _____

```
Type:    Elvl:    Srce:    Gpub:_   Ctrl                Lang:__
Blvl:s   Form:    Conf:_   Freq:_   Mrec:               Ctry:__
S/L:_    Orig:    EntW:    Regl:_   ISSN:               Alph:
Desc:_   SrTp:_   Cont:    DtSt:_   Dates:___ ,___
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6__ - 0 _____

6__ - 0 _____

7__ __ _____

7__ __ _____

8__ ___ _____

8__ ___ _____

```
Type:    Elvl:    Srce:    Gpub:_  Ctrl                    Lang:__

Blvl:s  Form:    Conf:_   Freq:_  Mrec:                   Ctry:__

S/L:_   Orig:    EntW:    Regl:_  ISSN:                   Alph:

Desc:_  SrTp:_   Cont:    DtSt:_  Dates:___ ,___
```

00_

00_

022   _____

1__   ___ _____

245   ___ _____

246   ___ _____

246   ___ _____

246   ___ _____

260   -   _____

310   _____

362   ___ _____

4__   ___

5__   - - _____

5__   - - _____

5__   - - _____

6__   - 0 _____

6__   - 0 _____

7__   __   _____

7__   __   _____

8__   ___ _____

8__   ___ _____

```
Type:      Elvl:      Srce:      Gpub:_  Ctrl                 Lang:__

Blvl:s  Form:      Conf:_  Freq:_  Mrec:                Ctry:__

S/L:_   Orig:      EntW:      Regl:_  ISSN:                Alph:

Desc:_  SrTp:_  Cont:      DtSt:_  Dates:___ ,___
```

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022 _____

1__ ___ _____

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362 ___ _____

4__ ___

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5__ – – _____

5__ – – _____

6__ – 0 _____

6__ – 0 _____

7__ __ _____

7__ __ _____

8__ ___ _____

8__ ___ _____

```
Type:    Elvl:    Srce:    Gpub:_   Ctrl                Lang:__
Blvl:s   Form:    Conf:_   Freq:_   Mrec:               Ctry:__
S/L:_    Orig:    EntW:    Regl:_   ISSN:               Alph:
Desc:_   SrTp:_   Cont:    DtSt:_   Dates:___ ,___
```

00_ _____

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022 _____

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246 ___ _____

260   - _____

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6__ - 0 _____

6__ - 0 _____

7__ __ _____

7__ __ _____

8__ ___ _____

8__ ___ _____

```
Type:    Elvl:    Srce:    Gpub:_   Ctrl                Lang:__

Blvl:s   Form:    Conf:_   Freq:_   Mrec:               Ctry:__

S/L:_    Orig:    EntW:    Regl:_   ISSN:               Alph:

Desc:_   SrTp:_   Cont:    DtSt:_   Dates:___ ,___
```

00_

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022   _____

1__   ___ _____

245   ___ _____

246   ___ _____

246   ___ _____

246   ___ _____

260   - _____

310   _____

362   ___ _____

4__   ___

5__   - - _____

5__   - - _____

5__   - - _____

6__   - 0 _____

6__   - 0 _____

7__   __ _____

7__   __ _____

8__   ___ _____

8__   ___ _____

Appendix B: MARC TAGGING AND SERIALS

This appendix consists of two parts:

      Part A. Coding needed to complete exercises
      Part B. Commonly used serial tags

Part A. Coding Needed To Complete Exercises

Electronic resource Serials (Language-based)	Leader	Type = a Blvl = s
	008	Serial
	006	Electronic resource
	007	Electronic resource

Electronic resources 006 Field

T006:   Audn: File: GPub:
Form of material (006/00) (Multi-format Serials)

T006:
m   Electronic resource.
Code "m" is used to identify field 006 as containing coded data elements relating to a electronic resource.

Audn: Target audience (008/22 006/05) (Electronic resources, Music, Visual)
Codes
\#   Unknown or not specified
a   Preschool
b   Primary
c   Elementary and junior high
d   Secondary (senior high)
e   Adult
f   Specialized
g   General
j   Juvenile

File: Type of electronic resource (008/26 006/09)
Codes
a   Numeric data
b   Computer program
c   Representational
d   Document
e   Bibliographic data
f   Font
g   Game
i   Interactive multimedia
j   Online system or service
h   Sound
m   Combination
u   Unknown
z   Other

Gpub: Government publication (008/28 006/11) (Electronic resource, Map, Serial,
Visual)
Codes
Not a government publication
a   Autonomous or semi-autonomous component
c   Multilocal
f   Federal/national
i   International intergovernmental
l   Local
m   Multistate
o   Government publication--level undetermined
s   State, provincial, territorial, dependent, etc.
u   Unknown if item is government publication
z   Other

07   Physical description fixed field (Electronic resource)

Commonly used subfields:		Optional	
$a	Category of material	$g	Image bit depth
$b	Specific material designation	$h	File formats
$d	Color	$i	Quality assurance target(s)
		$j	Antecedent/Source
		$k	Level of compression
		$l	Reformatting quality

$a Category of material
         c Electronic resource

Code "c" is used for all electronic resources (i.e., both programs, data files, etc.), which usually consist of digitized machine-readable data, program code, etc. intended to be accessed, processed, or executed by a computer.

$b Specific material designation (SMD)

a	Tape cartridge
b	Chip cartridge
c	Computer optical disc cartridge
f	Tape cassette
h	Tape reel
j	Magnetic disk
m	Magneto-optical disc
o	Optical disc
r	Remote
u	Unspecified
z	Other

$d Color

a	One color
c	Multicolored
g	Grey scale
m	Mixed
n	Not applicable
u	Unknown
z	Other

Form of item (008/23 006/06) / Form of original item (008/22 006/05)

Serials format records for textual electronic serials cataloged are identified and distinguished by an 008 code indicating that the item cataloged is in electronic form. Code "s" for "electronic" in the serial 008 was implemented in spring 2000 for "form of item" (008/23) and "form of original item" (008/22). It is used in the same way that codes for microfilm and microfiche are currently used in those 008 bytes. The current practice for coding records for textual electronic serials is:

     008/23 (Form of item):   s
     008/22 (Form of original):   s

     006/00 (Form of material):   m

Publication Status (008/06)
(All Materials)

Codes

c Currently published status
d Dead status
u Unknown status

Frequency (008/18 006/01))

blank No determinable frequency (irregular)

a Annual

b Bimonthly (every two months)

c Semiweekly (twice a week)

d Daily

e Biweekly (every two weeks)

f Semiannual (twice a year)

g Biennial (every two years)

h Triennial (every three years)

i Three times a week

j Three times a month

k Continuously updated

m Monthly

q Quarterly

s Semimonthly (twice a month)

t Three times a year

u Unknown

w Weekly

z Other frequencies

Regularity codes

r Regular
n Normalized irregular
x Completely irregular
u Unknown

Type Of Continuing Resource (008/21 006/04)
(Continuing resources)
Codes

blank   None of the following
d   Updating database
l   Updating loose-leaf
m   Monographic series
n   Newspaper
p   Periodical
w   Updating Web site

246 Indicator Chart For Serials

Type of variant title	1st ind.	2nd ind.	#i usage
First indicator = Title added entry Second indicator = Type of title			
At head of title note	1		i
Expanded titles (formerly 212)	2		
Fluctuating titles	1		i
Incorrect titles	1		i
Other title information	3	0	
Parallel title (from 245)	3	1	
Parallel title (not from 245)	1		i
Portion of title	3	0	
Title a.e./LCRI 21.30J (for spelled out forms, etc.)	3		
Variant titles on piece 2 = distinctive title 3 = other title 4 = cover title 5 = added title page title 6 = caption title 7 = running title 8 = spine title	1	2-8	
Variations of title not considered to be title changes	1		i

776 Additional physical form entry (R)

First indicator–Note controller
0 Display note
1 Do not display note

Second indicator–Display constant controller
Available in another form
8   No display constant generated

Subfields
a   Main entry heading (NR)
s   Uniform title (NR)
t   Title proper (NR)
w   Record control number (R)
x   International Standard Serial Number (NR)

Description/Instructions
Field 776 is used to link records for other available physical forms of the item described, including microform reproductions, electronic resource versions, and other non-print forms.

780 Preceding Entry (Repeatable)

First indicator--Note controller

0 Display note
1 Do not display note

Second indicator--Type of relationship

0 Continues
1 Continues in part
2 Supersedes [Pre-AACR2]
3 Supercedes in part [Pre-AACR2]
4 Formed by the union of ... and ...
5 Absorbed
6 Absorbed in part
7 Separated from

785 Succeeding Entry (Repeatable)

First indicator--Note controller

0   Display note
1   Do not display note

Second indicator--Type of relationship

0   Continued by
1   Continued in part by
2   Superseded by [Pre-AACR2]
3   Superseded in part by [Pre-AACR2]
4   Absorbed by
5   Absorbed in part by
6   Split into ... and ...
7   Merged with ... to form: ...
8   Changed back to [Pre-AACR2]

856 Electronic location and access (R)

First indicator–Access method
\#   No information provided
0   Email
1   FTP
2   Remote login (Telnet)
3   Dial-up
4   HTTP
7   Source specified in subfield $2

Second indicator–Relationship
\#   No information provided
0   Resource
1   Version of resource
2   Related resource
8   No display constant generated

Subfields
a   Host name (R)
b   Access number (R)
c   Compression information (R)
d   Path (R)

f	Electronic name (R)
g	Uniform Resource Name (R) [obsolete]
h	Processor of request (NR)
i	Instruction (R)
j	BPS (NR)
k	Password (NR)
l	Logon (NR)
m	Contact for access assistance (R)
n	Name of location of host in subfield $a (NR)
o	Operating system (NR)
p	Port (NR)
q	Electronic format type (NR)
r	Settings (NR)
s	File size (R)
t	Terminal emulation (R)
u	Uniform Resource Identifier (R)
v	Hours access method available (R)
w	Record control number (R)
x	Nonpublic note (R)
z	Public note (R)
2	Source of access (NR)
3	Materials specified (NR)

Editing instructions (from CONSER Editing Guide)
1. Do not add terminal punctuation at the end of the field.
2. Replace the spacing underscore (_) and the spacing tilde (~) found in system, directory, or file names with their corresponding hex code, preceeded by the percent sign (%).

%5F for spacing underscore
%7E for spacing tilde

This is an interim practice that is necessary until the accomodation of characters not now included in the MARC 21 character set.

856 70 $u gopher://cwis.nyu.edu:70/00/Libraries/Bobst%5FLibrary/specol/
fales%5Fspeccol/collmss/bobst%5Fcol $2 gopher

Part B. Commonly-Used Serial Tags

Following is a selected list of MARC tags that are frequently used in serial records or that will be found in CONSER records. Consult the *CONSER Editing Guide* or other documentation for a complete list and instructions on their use.

007	Physical description fixed field (used for microforms, e-serials, and other material categories)
008/leader	Fixed field display found in workforms on OCLC or local systems; continuing resources fixed field is used for all printed serials, serial microforms, and electronic serials that are textual; for serial maps, sound recordings, etc. the map, etc. 008 is used with a serial 006
010	LC control number (used in CONSER records)
022	ISSN
042	CONSER authentication field
050	LC classification number
110	Main entry—corporate body (personal main entry rarely used)
111	Main entry—conference heading
130	Main entry—uniform title (frequently used for conflicting titles)
210	Abbreviated title (contains the abbreviation of the title used in abstracting and indexing services)
222	Key title (assigned by ISSN centers)
240	Uniform title (used when there is a corporate body main entry and a uniform title is needed)
245	Title statement
246	Varying form of title (used for other forms of the title and for minor changes on subsequent issues)
247	Former title (used for cataloging integrating resources; was also used under earlier rules for latest entry)
250	Edition statement (used only when the entire serial is part of an edition)
260	Publishing statement (note that beginning date is omitted if first and/or last piece is not in hand)
300	Physical description (not used for remote access online serials)
310/321	Current and former frequency
362	Designation of first and last issue (1st ind. '0') or information on when the serial began and/or ceased (1st ind. '1')
440/490	Series statement
500	General note (used for description based on notes, source of title, notes relating to place or name of publisher, latest issue consulted note, etc.)
515	Numbering peculiarities (used when considered important)
516	Type of electronic resource (used for file formats, etc.)
525	Supplement note (used when the supplements are not named or are not cataloged separately)
530	Additional physical form available

533	Reproduction note (when used, this is the last 5XX note)
538	System details note (for electronic resources)
538	Mode of access (for electronic resources)
546	Language note
550	Issuing bodies note (used for changes of issuing body on subsequent issues and other notes relating to corporate bodies)
580	Linking entry complexity note (used for complex links, such as mergers and splits and relationships to other works when title is not known)
6xx	Subject headings (generally kept broad for serials)
710	Added entry--Corporate body (frequently used for issuing bodies)
730	Added entry—Uniform title (used for related resources separately cataloged)
740	Added entry—Uncontrolled related/analytical title (used for named resources not separately cataloged or named portions of the serial)
752	Hierarchical place name (used in records for newspapers)
765/767	Links to original language/ translation
770/772	Links to supplements or special issues/ parent record
775	Links to other editions
776	Links to other physical formats
780/785	Links to earlier title/later title
787	Nonspecific relationship link (used with 580 to provide note)
8XX	Series added entries
850	Holdings institution (found in CONSER records; no longer maintained)
856	Electronic location and access
936	CONSER variable length field (used for recording information relating to forthcoming changes in publication; record conversion activity; record deletion actions; and other information. Previously used for latest issue consulted information. This information is now recorded in a 500 note.)

Appendix C Answers to Exercises

Conservation Ecology – Serial??

Yes, this is a serial. Even though articles are added continuously to issues, a complete numbered and dated issue is released twice a year.

```
Type:  a      ELvl:      Srce:  d  GPub:        Ctrl:        Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s      Form:  s  Conf:  0  Freq:  f     MRec:        Ctry:  onc
S/L:   0      Orig:  s  EntW:     Regl:  r     ISSN:        Alph:  a
Desc:  a      SrTp:  p  Cont:     DtSt:  c     Dates: 1997,9999
```

```
006     [m    g    d        ]
007     c $b r $d m $e n
022     1195-5449
043     n------
050 14  QH75.A1 $b C673
245 00  Conservation ecology $h [electronic resource].
260     Ottawa, Ont. : $b Ecological Society of America, $c c1997-
310     Semiannual
362 0   Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 15, 1997)-
500     Title from title screen (viewed on Mar. 30, 1999).
500     Latest issue consulted: Vol. 2, issue 2 (Dec. 1998) (viewed
Mar. 30, 1999).
515     Articles are published continuously on the
        Internet in an "Issue in Progress" which is declared,
        every 6 mos., as a "New Issue".
516     Electronic journal
538     Mode of access: World Wide Web.
650  0  Conservation biology $v Periodicals.
650  0  Ecosystem management $v Periodicals.
650  0  Ecological assessment (Biology) $v Periodicals.
650  0  Applied ecology $v Periodicals.
650  0  Nature conservation $v Periodicals.
710 2   Ecological Society of America.
856 40  $u http://www.consecol.org/Journal/
```

Xtreme Scholar – Serial??

Because there is a designated archive page with an indication that this is the first issue, we can assume there will be future issues.

```
Type:  a    ELvl:  7    Srce:  d    GPub:        Ctrl:        Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s    Form:  s    Conf:  0    Freq:  t    MRec:        Ctry:  cau
S/L:   0    Orig:  s    EntW:        Regl:  r    ISSN:        Alph:
Desc:  a    SrTp:  p    Cont:        DtSt:  c    Dates: 2000,9999
 006     [m          d          ]
 007     c $b r $d c $e n
 037     $b Pepperdine University, 400 Corporate Pointe, Culver City,
CA, 90062
 245 00  Xtreme scholar $h [electronic resource].
 260     Culver City, Calif. : $b Pepperdine University, $c c2000-
 310     Three no. a year
 362 0   1st issue-
 500     Title from title graphic (viewed on Nov. 16, 2000).
 516     HTML, pdf, Macromedia Flash (electronic journal)
 538     Mode of access: World Wide Web.
 710 2   Pepperdine University.
 856 40  $u
http://www.pc.cc.ca.us/meredith/Pepperdine/XtremeScholar/Default.htm
 856 02  $u mailto:tflynn@pepperdine.edu
```

Online Journalism Review – Is it a Serial? Maybe.

Answer: Yes and No. Here is a partial record from OCLC which shows treatment as a serial. In this case, the title source has been given rather vaguely as "title screen." The site refers to itself as an "Web-based journal". It might be possible to consider the date-designated articles to demonstrate seriality. They are issued as successive parts and have numbering. On the other hand, they are really only a part of a much larger site with many features. All features, articles etc. added to the site much the way other Web sites treated as integrating resources are.

```
Type:  a    ELvl:  7    Srce:  d    GPub:        Ctrl:        Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s    Form:  s    Conf:  0    Freq:  w   MRec:        Ctry:  cau
S/L:   0    Orig:  s    EntW:       Regl:  r   ISSN:        Alph:
Desc:  a    SrTp:  p    Cont:       DtSt:  c   Dates: 1998,9999
  006       [m         d          ]
  007       c $b r $d c $e n
  245 00    Online journalism review $h [electronic resource] : $b OJR.
  246 13    OJRNewsletter
  246 3     OJR newsletter
  246 30    OJR
  260       Los Angeles, Calif. : $b USC Annenberg School for
Communication
  310       Weekly
  362 1     Began in 1998.
  500       Description based on: June 23, 1998; title from title screen
(viewed on Jan. 22, 1999).
  516       Text email and HTML Web documents (electronic journal)
  538       Mode of access: email and World Wide Web.
  710 2     Annenberg School of Communications (University of Southern
California)
  856 40    $u http://www.ojr.org
  856 00    $u mailto:listproc@usc.edu $i subscribe OJRNews-L
```

The Journal of conceptual modeling

```
Type: a  ELvl:       Srce: d   GPub:       Ctrl:       Lang: eng
BLvl: s  Form: s     Conf: 0   Freq: q     MRec:       Ctry: mnu
S/L:  0  Orig: s     EntW:     Regl: x     ISSN: 1     Alph: a
Desc: a  SrTp: p     Cont:     DtSt: c     Dates: 1998,9999


006        [m        d          ]
007        c $b r $d u $e n $f u
022 ##     1533-3825
245 00     Journal of conceptual modeling $h [electronic resource].
246 1#     $i Title on the "about journal" page: Journal of conceptual
           modeling : $a JCM
260 ##     [Minneapolis, Minn.] : $b InConcept, $c c1998-
310 ##     Five no. a year
362 0#     Issue 1 (Apr. 1998)-
500 ##     Title from journal home page (publisher's version, viewed
           June 16, 1999).
538 ##     Mode of access: World Wide Web.
650 0#     Database design $v Periodicals.
650 0#     Database management $v Periodicals.
856 40     $u http://www.inconcept.com/JCM/
```

International journal on digital libraries, record for the online version

```
Type: a   ELvl:        Srce: d     GPub:         Ctrl:          Lang: eng
BLvl: s   Form: s      Conf: 0     Freq:         MRec:          Ctry: gw
S/L:  0   Orig: s      EntW:       Regl: x       ISSN:          Alph: a
Desc: a   SrTp: p      Cont:       DtSt: c       Dates: 1997,9999
```

```
006        [m     d    ]
007        c $b r $d c $e n $f u
022 ##     1432-1300 $y 1432-5012
050 14     ZA4080 $b .I58
130 0#     International journal on digital libraries (Online)
245 00     International journal on digital libraries $h [electronic
           resource].
246 30     Digital libraries
260 ##     Berlin : $b Springer, $c 1997-
310 ##     Irregular
362 0#     Vol. 1, issue 1-
500 ##     Title from HTML table of contents (publisher's version,
           viewed June 18, 2001).
500 ##     Latest issue consulted: Vol. 3, issue 3 (2001) (viewed June
           18, 2001).
530 ##     Electronic version of: International journal on digital
           libraries.
538 ##     Mode of access: World Wide Web.
650 0#     Digital libraries $v Periodicals.
650 0#     Libraries $x Automation $v Periodicals.
650 0#     Information storage and retrieval systems $v Periodicals.
776 1#     $t International journal on digital libraries $x 1432-5012
           $w(OCoLC)37716090
856 40     $u http://link.springerny.com/link/service/journals/
            00799/index.htm
```

International journal on digital libraries, record for the print version:

```
Type: a  ELvl:        Srce:       GPub:        Ctrl:        Lang: eng
BLvl: s  Form:        Conf: 0     Freq: q      MRec:        Ctry: gw
S/L:  0  Orig:        EntW:       Regl: r      ISSN:        Alph:
Desc: a  SrTp: p      Cont:       DtSt: c      Dates: 1997,9999
```

```
022 ##    1432-5012
030 ##    IJDIFR
050 00    ZA4080 $b .I58
245 00    International journal on digital libraries.
246 30    Digital libraries
260 ##    Berlin ; $a New York : $b Springer, $c 1997-
300 ##    v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
310 ##    Quarterly
362 0#    Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1997)-
500 ##    Title from cover.
500 ##    Latest issue consulted: Vol. 2, no. 1 (Oct. 1998).
530 ##    Also available online.
650 0#    Digital libraries $v Periodicals.
650 0#    Information storage and retrieval systems $v Periodicals.
776 1#    $t International journal on digital libraries (Online) $x
          1432-1300 $w (OCoLC)37716090
856 41    $u http://link.springerny.com/link/service/journals/
          00799/index.htm
```

Locomotive engineer newsletter, record for the online version:

```
Type: a  ELvl:       Srce: d     GPub:       Ctrl:        Lang: eng
BLvl: s  Form: s     Conf: 0     Freq: m     MRec:        Ctry: ohu
S/L:  0  Orig: s     EntW:       Regl: r     ISSN:        Alph:
Desc: a  SrTp: p     Cont:       DtSt: c     Dates: 1987,9999
```

```
006        [m          d     ]
007        c $b r $d c $e n $f u
037 ##     $b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1370 Ontario St.,
           Cleveland, OH 44113-1702
130 0#     Locomotive engineer newsletter (Online)
245 04     The locomotive engineer newsletter $h [electronic
           resource].
260 ##     Cleveland, OH : $b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
310 ##     Monthly
362 1#     Print began in 1987.
500 ##     Description based on: Vol. 11, no. 6 (June 1997); title
           from caption (publisher's version, viewed Dec. 13, 2001).
500 ##     Latest issue consulted: Vol. 15, no. 11 (Nov. 2001)(viewed
           Dec. 13, 2001).
530 ##     Also published in print format.
650 0#     Railroads $x Employees $x Labor unions $v Periodicals.
650 0#     Locomotive engineers $v Periodicals.
710 2#     Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)
776 1#     $t Locomotive engineer newsletter $x 0898-8625 $w (DLC)sn
           88001378 $w (OCoLC)17933232
856 40     $u
           http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.ht
           ml
```

Locomotive engineer newsletter, record for the print version:

```
Type: a  ELvl: 7      Srce: d      GPub:        Ctrl:         Lang: eng
BLvl: s  Form:        Conf: 0      Freq: m      MRec:         Ctry: ohu
S/L:  0  Orig:        EntW:        Regl: r      ISSN: 1       Alph: a
Desc: a  SrTp: p      Cont:        DtSt: c      Dates: 1987,9999
```

```
022 0#    0898-8625 $y 00245747
042 ##    nsdp
210 0#    Locomot. eng. newsl.
222 4#    The Locomotive engineer newsletter
245 04    The Locomotive engineer newsletter.
246 13    Locomotive engineer
260 ##    Cleveland, OH : $b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
265 ##    Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, BLE Bldg., 1365
          Ontario St., Cleveland, OH 44114
300 ##    v.
310 ##    Monthly
362 1#    Began in 1987.
500 ##    Description based on: Vol. 2, no. 4 (Apr. 1988); title
          fromcaption.
530 ##    Also issued in an online version.
710 2#    Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)
776 1#    $t Locomotive engineer newsletter (Online) $w
          (OcoLC)48591851 $w (DLC) 2001263049
780 00 $t Locomotive engineer $w (DLC)sn 7801600
856 41    $u
          http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.ht
          ml
```

Social science working paper, record for the online version:

```
Type:  a     ELvl:  I     Srce:  d     GPub:        Ctrl:        Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s     Form:  s     Conf:  0     Freq:        MRec:        Ctry:  cau
S/L:   0     Orig:  s     EntW:        Regl:  x     ISSN:        Alph:
Desc:  a     SrTp:  m     Cont:        DtSt:  c     Dates: 1997,9999
  006     [m        d        ]
  007     c $b r $d c $e n
  130 0   Social science working paper (California Institute of
          Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences :
          Online)
  245 00  Social science working paper $h [electronic resource] / $c
          Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, California
          Institute of Technology.
  246 1   $i Title from home page: $a Caltech social sciences working
          papers on-line
  246 1   $i Title from home page source code: $a Recent Caltech social
          science working papers on-line
  246 30  Working papers on-line
  260     Pasadena, Calif. : $b Division of the Humanities and Social
          Sciences, California Institute of Technology, $c [1997]-
  310     Irregular
  362 0   1002 (Feb. 1997)-
  500     Title from publisher's PDF title screen (viewed Mar. 7,
2002).
  538     Mode of access: World Wide Web.
  580     Continues the print version with the same title.
  650  0  Social sciences.
  650  0  Social sciences $x Methodology.
  710 2   California Institute of Technology. $b Division of the
          Humanities and Social Sciences.
  780 10  $t Social science working paper (California Institute of
          Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences)
$w (DLC)sn 98038170 $w (OCoLC)18517795
  856 40  $u http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html
```

Social science working paper, record for the print version:

```
Type:  a   ELvl:  4   Srce:  d   GPub:     Ctrl:  Lang:   eng
BLvl:  s   Form:      Conf:  0   Freq:     MRec:  Ctry:   cau
S/L:   0   Orig:      EntW:      Regl:  x ISSN:  Alph:
Desc:  a   SrTp:  m   Cont:      DtSt:  d   Dates: 1974,1997
```

```
010 ##    sn98-38170
040 ##    CUZ $c CUZ $d MYG
042 ##    lcd
050 14    H1 $b .S658
130 0#    Social science working paper (California Institute of
          Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences)
245 00    Social science working paper / $c Division of the
          Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of
          Technology.
260 ##    Pasadena, Calif. : $b Division of the Humanities and Social
          Sciences, California Institute of Technology
300 ##    1002 v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
310 ##    Irregular
362 1#    Began in 1974 with 1; ceased in 1997 with 1002?.
500       Includes revised editions of some volumes.
500       Description based on: 662, published in Mar. 1988; title
          from cover.
530       List of all issues available via the World Wide Web; no.
          1002 also available online in PDF format.
580       Continued in 1997 by online ed.: Social science working
          paper (California Institute of Technology. Division of the
          Humanities and Social Sciences : Online)
650 #     Social sciences.
650 #     Social sciences $x Methodology.
710 2#    California Institute of Technology. $b Division of the
          Humanities and Social Sciences.
785 10    $t Social science working paper (California Institute of
          Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences
          : Online) $w (DLC)  200124213 $w (OCoLC)47094937
856 41    $3 no. 1002 $u http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html
856 42    $3 Title list of issues $u
          http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWP.html
```

Appendix D: Evaluation Form

Your reactions to this workshop will help us in planning future programs. Thank you for your assistance.

Name: (Optional) _____

Trainers:_____

Sponsor: _____

Place and date: _____

When answering questions 1-8, please circle the number that most nearly reflects your response to the statement.

1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree

1. Generally, the presenters were well organized and informative.   1   2   3   4   5

2. The workshop content was relevant to my work.   1   2   3   4   5

3. I gained useful information in the sessions   1   2   3   4   5

4. The exercises fit the material presented   1   2   3   4   5

5. I had ample opportunity to raise questions during the sessions.   1   2   3   4   5

6. I had ample opportunity to raise questions during the exercises review.   1   2   3   4   5

7. The overall workshop met my personal expectations.   1   2   3   4   5

8. Please tell us what you found to be most helpful in the workshop.   1   2   3   4   5

9. Were any topics not covered that you expected to be presented?   1   2   3   4   5

(Over)

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10. How could we improve the content or other aspects of this workshop?

Appendix E Glossary

GLOSSARY

Definitions are from:
- Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR)
- CONSER Cataloging Manual (CCM)
- CONSER Editing Guide (CEG)
- Krol, Ed. Adapted by Bruce Klopfenstein. The Whole Internet User's Guide & Catalog. Academic ed. Belmont, Calif. : Integra Media Group, c1996. (Cited in Definitions as Krol)
- Guidelines for the Use of Field 856. Prepared by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress. Rev. August 1999. URL: http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/856guide.html
- NetLingo Dictionary of Internet Words: A Glossary of Online Jargon with Definitions of Terminology & Acronyms. NetLingo, Inc., c1995-2000. URL: http://www.netlingo.com (NetLingo)
- Online Audiovisual Catalogers Cataloging Policy Committee. Source of Title Note for Internet Resources, Jan. 8, 2001. URL: http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/olac/capc/stnir.html (OLAC)

Definitions of terms used

Anonymous FTP (File Transfer Protocol): allows retrieval of electronic resources from a remote site without requiring a user ID or password. (CCM)

ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange. A standard character-to-number encoding scheme used widely in the computing industry. The term "ASCII" is also used to refer to electronic files that consist only of plain text. (CCM)

Banner: A band of text or text and graphics, usually situated at the top of the a web page, that contains title and/or author credits and tells the user what the content of the page is about. (OLAC)

Browsers: Software programs for reading hypertext documents. Browsers are mounted locally either on site for terminal mode or on the user's PC. Netscape, Internet Explorer, and Lynx are examples of hypertext browsers used to view World Wide Web documents. Netscape and Internet Explorer are graphical browsers, Windows- or Mac-based; Lynx is a text-only terminal mode browser. They all allow a user to read and follow hypertext links specified in a document. They vary in their ability to handle graphic or sound files. (CCM)

Client: A software application that works on your behalf to extract a service from a server somewhere on the network. (Krol)

Computer file. See Electronic resource.

Continuing resource: A bibliographic resource that is issued over time with no predetermined conclusion. Continuing resources include serials and ongoing intergrating resources. (AACR)

Dial-up: A computer-to-computer connection made by using a terminal emulator, a modem and connecting via a telephone line; or a computer port that accepts dial-up connections. Computer bulletin boards are usually accessed through dial-up connections. (CCM)

Direct access (Electronic resources): The use of electronic resources via carriers (e.g., discs/disks, cassettes, cartridges) designed to be inserted into a computerized device or its auxiliary equipment. (AACR)

E-journal (electronic journal): An electronic publication, similar to an e-zine or zine. An e-journal, however, is typically found in academic circles and is a regularly published journal either published solely in electronic form or made available in electronic form. (NetLingo)

Electronic mailing list: Internet software that automatically processes commands in an email forum environment. It provides for automatic mailing of electronic serial issues to subscribers and handles messages sent to and from discussion lists. (CCM)

Electronic resource: Material (data and/or program(s)) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. This material may require the use of a peripheral directly connected to a computerized device (e.g., CD-ROM drive) or a connection to a computer network (e.g., the Internet). (AACR)

Email (electronic mail): a system whereby a computer user can exchange messages with other computer users (or groups of users) via a communications network utilizing a standardized protocol. Many electronic journals are available via electronic mail subscriptions, either through an electronic mailing list or by direct email from the distributor of the serial. (CCM)

File (electronic resources): A basic unit in which electronic resources are organized and stored. Electronic resources can contain one or more files. See also Electronic resource. (AACR)

FTP (File Transfer Protocol): a protocol that defines how to transfer files from one computer to another; also the access method used to move files from a remote location to a local site for use. To retrieve issues, the user initiates an FTP session by logging into a remote host computer, changing to the desired directory, and retrieving the files. (CCM)

Gateway: A computer system that transfers data between normally incompatible applications or networks. It reformats the data so that it is acceptable for the new network (or application) before passing it on. (CCM)

Gopher: A menu-driven, subject-based system for exploring Internet resources. Gophers provide links to remote locations where electronic resources or services are available without the user having to know the exact Internet address of these locations. (CCM)

Home page: The hypertext document that serves as the "preface" for a service or publication mounted on the World Wide Web. It is normally an introductory screen that provides general information about the institution maintaining the site, or a publication or group of publications available. Hypertext links are included to access specific documents or files archived at the site. (CCM)

Host computer: A computer, also called a node, that directly provides service to a user. (CCM)

Host name: The address of the host computer on which a remote-access electronic resource resides. (CCM)

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language): A subset of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). The language in which World Wide Web documents are written. (CCM)

HTML header: Refers to the HEAD element of HTML source code specifications. The HEAD element contains information about the current document, such as the TITLE element and keywords that may be useful to search engines, and other data that is not considered document content. The TITLE element can be displayed separately from the document in the browser title bar. (CCM)

HTML source: The underlying source code for an HTML document. It includes HTML elements such as the HEAD, BODY, and other coding which gives information about the document and/or determines how a document is displayed in a browser. (CCM)

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (http): Method of presenting information in which selected words or other document elements, when chosen, execute automatic links to related documents or files. The linked documents on the World Wide Web may contain graphics, sound, or even moving images. (CCM)

Integrating resource: A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Integrating resources can be finite or continuing. Examples of integrating resources include updating loose-leafs and updating Web sites. (AACR)

Internet: The world-wide "network of networks" that are connected to each other, using the IP protocol and other similar protocols. The Internet provides file transfer, remote login, electronic mail, news, and other services. (Krol)

IP (Internet Protocol): The most important of the protocols on which the Internet is based. It allows a packet to traverse multiple networks on the way to its final destination. Often, this is used in conjunction with TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), as in TCP/IP. (Krol)

IP address: The Internet Protocol or numeric address of a computer connected to the Internet. It consists of four numbers separated by periods. (CCM)

Iteration: An instance of an integrating resource, either as first published or after it has been updated. (AACR)

Modem: A piece of equipment that connects a computer to a data transmission line (typically a telephone line of some sort). (Krol)

Navigational tools: These include various tools such as gopher, WAIS, WWW, Archie, Veronica and Jughead, which make information on the Internet easier to locate and use. (CCM)

PDF: Portable Document Format. The file format of documents viewed and created by the Adobe Acrobat Reader, Acrobat Capture, Adobe Distiller, Adobe Exchange, and the Adobe Acrobat Amber Plug-in for Netscape Navigator. This file format was developed in hopes to standardize formatting of documents that are used on the Internet. (NetLingo)

Port: 1. A number that identifies a particular Internet application. When your computer sends a packet to another computer, the packet includes information about the protocol it is using and the application it is trying to communicate with. The port number identifies the application. 2. A physical input/output channel, as in a PC's "serial port." (CCM)

Protocol: A mutually-determined set of formats and procedures governing the exchange of information between different kinds of computers. (CCM)

Remote access (electronic resources): The use of electronic resources via computer networks. (AACR)

SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language): A standard that provides a uniform way of formatting textual documents so that they can be read by different document processing tools. (CCM)

Serial: A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series. (AACR)

Server: Software that allows a computer to offer a service to another computer. Other computers contact the server program by means of matching client software. Also, the computer on which the server software runs is often called the "server." (CCM)

Source Code: Formal computer program instructions in their original form. Source code is the only human readable version of a computer program. Examples - html, sgml, etc. The source code header is displayed in the title bar of many web browsers. (OLAC)

Splash Page: A "first" or "front" page that you often see on some Web sites, usually containing a "click-through" logo or message, or a fancy Flash presentation, announcing that you have arrived. The main content and navigation on the site lie "behind" this page. (NetLingo)

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol): One of the protocols on which the Internet is based (a connection-oriented reliable protocol). Often used in combination with IP (Internet Protocol) as in TCP/IP. (Krol)

Telnet: The Internet protocol for remote terminal connection service. Telnet allows a user at one site to log in and interact with a system at another site just as if the user's terminal were connected directly to the remote computer. (CCM)

Title bar: The colored bar at the top of each window that displays the program and file names. (NetLingo)

Title screen (Electronic resources): In the case of an electronic resource, a display of data that includes the title proper and usually, though not necessarily, the statement of responsibility and the data relating to publication. (AACR)

URI: Uniform Resource Identifier. Provides a standard syntax for locating files using existing Internet protocols as in a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) or by resolution of a Uniform Resource Name (URN) (CCM)

URL: Uniform Resource Locator. Location information of an electronic resource expressed in a standardized format, which allows for electronic resources to be sent and received automatically. The World Wide Web uses the URL as the basis of linking to other files and documents around the Internet. A URL can be identified by a protocol such as "http" (CCM)

URN: Uniform Resource Name. A URI that has an institutional commitment to persistence, availability, etc. A particular scheme, identified by the initial string "urn:", that is intended to serve as a persistent, location-independent, resource identifier. (CCM)

Usenet News: Separate from the Internet but available with many Internet accounts, it's a worldwide set of over 12,000 bulletin boards, called "newsgroups." Software called a "newsreader" is used to read and post. (CCM)

Userid: Sometimes called "user name," userid is short for "user identification." This precedes the @ sign in an email address. (CCM)

WAIS (Wide Area Information Servers): A very powerful means of providing indexing of databases or selected collections of full-text documents across the Internet in addition to its search capabilities. WAIS databases include documents, images, sounds, and other types of data. (CCM)

World Wide Web (WWW): A hypertext-based system for locating and accessing Internet resources which presents materials to the user in the form of interlinked documents (which can include text, images, and digitized sound). (CCM)

Appendix F Bibliography

A. Cataloging Tools and Resources:
1. **Anglo-American Cataloging Rules** (AACR). Chicago: American Library Association.
2. **Bibliographic Format and Standards.** Dublin, Ohio: OCLC. Freely available at: http://www.oclc.org/oclc/bib/about.htm
3. **Cataloger's Desktop.** Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service. This CD-ROM product contains most of the LC documentation for cataloging and classification.
4. **Cataloging and Classification Quarterly**. Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press.
5. **Cataloging Electronic Resources: OCLC-MARC Coding Guide** by Jay Weitz: http://www.oclc.org/oclc/cataloging/type.htm
6. **Cataloging Internet Resources: A Manual and Practice Guide** by Nancy B. Olson: http://www.oclc.org/oclc/man/9256cat/toc.htm
7. **CONSER Cataloging Manual** (CCM). Washington, D.C.: Serial Record Division, Library of Congress; distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service. Module 31 (*Remote Access Computer File Serials*) presents electronic serials cataloging as practiced at LC and CONSER institutions, featuring a step-by-step process of cataloging an electronic serial with reference to pertinent AACR rules, LC rule interpretations and established CONSER practice. Module 31 is freely available on the web: http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/module31.html
8. **CONSER Editing Guide** (CEG). Washington, D.C.: Serial Record Division, Library of Congress; distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service. This guide supplies instructions for online input for serials catalogers following AACR in a MARC-based system.
9. **CONSER Home Page:** http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/. Includes current information about CONSER activities in the area of electronic serials cataloging.
10. **Free On-Line Dictionary of Computing**: http://foldoc.doc.ic.ac.uk/foldoc/index.html
11. **Government Printing Office Cataloging Guidelines.** Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Branch, Library Programs Service, US GPO. 4th ed. (2001) available at: http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/cip/gpocatgu.pdf
12. **Interative Electronic Serials Cataloging Aid (IESCA)**. Available from Northwestern University Library: http://staffweb.library.northwestern.edu/serials/iesca/
13. **Internet Library for Librarians.** Available from InfoWorks Technology Company. http://www.itcompany.com/inforetriever/. Includes sections on organizing web resources.
14. **ISSN International.** Home page of the ISSN International Network. ISSN assignment policies for electronic serials and information about ISSN Online, the register of ISSN assignments from all national ISSN centers. http://www.issn.org/

15. **Joint Steering Committee for Revision of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules.** Up to date information on the AACR2 rule revision process. http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/index.html
16. **Journal of Internet Cataloging**. Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press.
17. **Library of Congress Rule Interpretations** (LCRIs). Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.
18. **MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data.** Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.
19. **PURL home page:** http://purl.oclc.org/
20. **Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program.** Home page of SCCTP. workshop schedules, guidelines for sponsorship, etc. http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/scctp/home.html
21. **Serials in Cyberspace: Collections, Resources, and Services** by Birdie MacLennan: http://www.uvm.edu/~bmaclenn/
22. **Serials Librarian.** Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press. Vol. 41, no. 3-4 (2002) is a special issue devoted to e-serials cataloging.
23. **Serials Review.** New York, NY: Elsevier Science. Includes *Electronic Journal Forum* column and regularly publishes articles on catalgoing and management of electronic serials.
24. **Tools for Serials Catalogers: A Collection of Useful Sites and Sources** by Ann Ercelawn: http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/ercelawn/serials.html
25. **U.S. ISSN Center** Information about ISSN for electronic serials and uses of the ISSN http://www.loc.gov/issn/

B. Reading list
1. Beit-Arie, Oren et al. *Linking to the Appropriate Copy: Report of a DOI-Based Prototype.* D-Lib Magazine, vol. 7, no. 9 (Sept. 2001). Available: http://www.dlib.org/dlib/september01/caplan/09caplan.html
2. CONSER Working Group. *Single or Separate Records? What's Appropriate and When?* http://wwwtest.library.ucla.edu/libraries/cataloging/sercat/conserwg/
3. Hirons, Jean and Crystal Graham. "Issues Related to Seriality," in *International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR. The Principles and Future of AACR*. Jean Weihs, ed. Chicago : American Library Association, 1998.
4. Li, Yiu-On and Shirley W. Leung. *Computer Cataloging of Electronic Journals in Unstable Aggregator Databases: The Hong Kong Baptist University Library Experience.* Library Resources & Technical Services 45, no. 4 (Oct. 2001): 198-211.
5. Library of Congress Cataloging Directorate. *Bicentennial Conference on Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium.* http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/bibcontrol/
6. Online Audiovisual Catalogers, Cataloging Policy Committee. *Source of Title Note for Internet Resources.* http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/olac/capc/stnir.html

7. PCC Standing Committee on Automation, 2nd Task Group on Journal in Aggregator Database. *Final report.* http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/aggtg2final.html
8. Powell, Andy. *Open Resolver: A Simple OpenURL Resolver.* Ariadne, issue 28 (22 June 2001). Available: http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue28/resolver
9. Schulz, Nathalie. *E-Journal Database: A Long-Term Solution?* Library Collections, Acquisitions, & Technical Services 25, (2001): 449-459.

C. Services, vendors and related organizations
1. **1cate**: http://www.openly.com/1cate/
2. **Digital Library Federation Home Page:** http://www.diglib.org/
3. **DOI (Digital Object Identifier) Foundation:** http://www.doi.org/
4. **JAKE (**Jointly Administratered Knowledge Environment): http://jake.med.yale.edu/
5. **Journal Web Cite:** http://www.journalwebcite.com
6. **NISO Committee AX:** http://library.caltech.edu/openurl/. OpenURL Committee home page includes bibliography and presentations.
7. **Serials Solutions:** http://www.serialssolutions.com
8. **SFX:** http://www.sfxit.com/
9. **TDNet:** http://www.tdnet.com

Appendix G
Representation of bibliographic resources in AACR2
by Jean Hirons